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PRICE TWO CENTS

American Fleet Well on Way to Tampico = Foreign Powers Will Keep "Hands Off" = President Huerta Will Salute Our Flag if United States Returns Salute

DISSOLUTION OF JAPANESE HOUSE NOW PREDICTED

Determination of Chosu Clan to Repay the Satsuma for Forcing Prince Katsura Out of Office Blamed for Present Situation

NEW CABINET FORMED

Ministry Said to Be in Minority in Lower Branch and Efforts of Peers to Force an Election Now Promise to Be Successful

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

TOKYO.—The determination of the Chosu clan to get level with the Satsuma for forcing Prince Katsura out of office last year has largely been responsible for the present political crisis. The Chosu seized on an unexpected advantage offered them by the naval scandal; indeed it is understood that the arrest of Richter and the subsequent revelations were part of their plan of campaign.

Anyhow information furnished in this way was the indirect cause of the determination of the cabinet to resign. Admiral Yamamoto had, however, let it be known that the cabinet would remain in office until the naval investigations were over. This determination produced entirely unexpected results.

General Election Sought

The idea was conceived of bringing about the fall of the ministry, and if possible a general election, through the instrumentality of the budget. The House of Representatives, in which there is at present a huge Seiyukai majority, has always controlled the budget almost without interference from the House of Peers.

On this occasion the House of Peers determined to interfere, with the result that a resolution ordered by the House of Representatives in the naval estimates was enormously increased by the Peers.

The calculation of the Peers was that the House of Representatives would not submit and in this they were right. The power behind the throne, in other words the ruling force in the Yamamoto cabinet, was Hara, the real leader of the Seiyukai, and the minister for home affairs. The action of the House of Peers consequently has forced a struggle between the Seiyukai majority in the House of Representatives and the Rikkyokushikai and Chuseikai aided by the Kottumito and working in connection with a majority in the House of Peers.

Cabinet Efforts Follow

The result of this has been the effort of the Genero to find a minister capable of forming a cabinet. On the failure of Viscount Kiyoura, Count Okuma undertook the task, and he has succeeded in forming from the Rikkyokushikai and Chuseikai, a cabinet in which he will take the portfolio of home secretary and Baron Kato that of foreign affairs.

The fact, however, that the new ministry will be in a minority in the House of Representatives will probably lead to a dissolution, which is what the House of Peers has all the time been aiming at.

It is believed that this dissolution will dissolve the Seiyukai majority, and if this should prove to be the case the aim of the House of Peers will have been successfully accomplished.

DIRECTORS SOON TO RECEIVE BIDS ON BIG DRYDOCK

Question of Relative Amounts of Cement and Granite to Be Used Yet to Be Settled

Bids for the main contract for the construction of the 1200-foot drydock for Boston harbor will be advertised at an early date, it was voted by the port directors at their meeting today. The bids will be based on the plans prepared by the engineer detailed by the navy department in connection with the work.

It was explained that the drydock would be constructed of granite and cement and the point that still remained to be decided was how much granite and how much cement would be used. After the bids have been received that question will be taken into consideration.

Bidders will be asked to submit alternative proposals in the matter of granite. One alternative calls for the use of granite at the wing walls at the entrances, copings, altars, sills, stairs and so forth. Another alternative contemplates a granite lining on the inside of the drydock to below the low water mark. The third alternative calls for lining of the entire inside walls with granite.

DRAPER PUBLIC BEQUESTS \$384,000; ESTATE \$4,000,000

Permanent Fund at Technology Is Established by Former Governor—Remembers Unitarians

Massachusetts Institute of Technology will benefit to the extent of \$100,000 for a permanent fund through the will of former Gov. Eben S. Draper, which was filed today at the registry of probate in Worcester. A like amount is given to the Milford hospital, one of the testator's gifts to his home town. It is also to be used as a permanent fund.

The estate is estimated at about \$4,000,000. Of this \$384,000 is given to public bequests.

By the provisions of the will the Hope-dale Unitarian parish receives \$20,000 as a permanent fund, the income to be applied to the care of the church in Hope-dale, which was the gift of the former Governor and his brother, George A. Draper, in memory of their parents.

To the American Unitarian Association is given the sum of \$10,000.

The testator's interest in the stock of the Draper Company is made the subject of a special trust.

PORT BOARD OF THREE FAVORED BY COMMITTEE

Majority Agree to Report Measure Favorably—Chairman's Salary to Be Reduced to \$6000

In executive session today a majority of the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs signified their intention of favoring a bill to reduce the number of the port directors from five to three. This reduction is in line with the recommendation made by Governor Walsh in his inaugural address. The Governor declared that the work could be done equally as efficiently with a smaller board.

The bill which this committee is expected to report favorably provides that two of the three members of the board shall be appointed by the Governor and the other member by the mayor of Boston. Each shall hold office for a term of three years at salaries of \$8000. The Governor is authorized to name the chairman of the board.

A poll of the 15 members of the committee is being taken on this subject and it is expected that the result may be made known Monday.

Of the 10 members present at today's executive session it was said that only one signified his intention of dissenting to a favorable report on the bill.

SIR LIONEL CARDEN TO GO TO BRAZIL AS BRITISH MINISTER

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON.—Some months ago The Christian Science Monitor was able to announce that it was the intention of his majesty's government to promote Sir Lionel Carden from being British minister in Mexico City to be British minister in Rio de Janeiro. This appointment has now been officially made and Sir Lionel will take up his post in Rio during the forthcoming summer.

SIR LIONEL CARDEN IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK.—Sir Lionel Carden arrived here Wednesday on the steamship Olympic. Sir Lionel was until recently the British minister to Mexico. His present return to that country is only temporary before proceeding to Brazil.

FEDERATED RAILROAD UNIONS FAVOR MR. MELLEN AS HEAD

Former President of the New Haven Indicates His Willingness to Accept Responsibility—Organization to Be Effected Here on April 26

Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New Haven and Boston & Maine systems, is proposed for president of the new federated council of railroad brotherhoods that is planned to include the 2,000,000 railroad employees of all branches all over this country and is to organize in this city April 26.

Mr. Mellen has been in communication with the leaders of the railroad movement and has intimated that he would accept an offer of this kind. He also has signified his surprise and at the same time his gratification over the disposition shown by his former employees to think of him in such a connection.

While Mr. Mellen conveys the feeling of joy that such a proposal brings to him he recalls his close identity with the handling of railroads for so many years and declares his pride in that those who served with him in the ranks can trust

MR. STRECKER INDUCTED INTO NEW POSITION

Wilson Appointee Takes Oath as Assistant United States Treasurer at Boston to Succeed Col. George H. Doty

COUNTING FUNDS HERE

Charles B. Strecker of Brookline was inducted into office as United States assistant treasurer at Boston today by Judge James M. Morton, Jr., of the United States district court. He succeeds Col. George H. Doty, who has held the office for about four years. The ceremonies attending the induction were simple, merely consisting of the administering of the oath of office.

Immediately after the induction exercises the committee from Washington comprising George Ford, chief examiner; H. H. Hulbert, P. C. Costello, W. S. Richards, and H. K. Van Alstyne, started to count the money in the treasury here. This task will occupy about a week, at the end of which time Mr. Strecker will give Colonel Doty a receipt for the amount.

Both Represented

As personal representatives Assistant Treasurer Strecker had H. W. Hight, assistant treasurer of the Old Colony Trust Company, and Colonel Doty had William Lincoln, cashier of the sub-treasury. The last act performed by Colonel Doty while in office was the writing of a letter to United States Senator John W. Weeks offering his services to the navy in the event of complications with Mexico. He stated that in view of the fact that the senator had volunteered his services as commander he would like to accompany him.

Served Eleven Years

Colonel Doty served 11 years in the United States revenue cutter service. He graduated from Annapolis. For a number of years after his retirement from the government service he was assistant inspector-general of the Massachusetts volunteer militia.

MISS PANKHURST REFUSED PERMIT FOR DRESDEN TALK

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

DRESDEN.—The police have refused to permit Miss Sylvia Pankhurst to address a meeting at which she was advertised to speak here. The reason given for this is that she is a person against whom a conviction has been registered.

BRITISH MINERS IN YORKSHIRE VOTE TO RESUME WORK

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON.—The ballot of the Yorkshire miners has ended in a huge majority for return to work, the figures being 27,000 for return and 11,000 against. The pits will consequently be immediately reopened.

Y. M. C. A. BOYS OF NEW JERSEY HERE TOMORROW

Members of the boys' department of the Paterson (N. J.) Y. M. C. A., will arrive in Boston tomorrow morning on their third annual educational tour. While here they will visit Brookline, Cambridge, Arlington, Lexington and Concord.

Tomorrow morning the party will take a trip to the Waltham watch factory, and in the afternoon will visit Concord and Lexington.

The boys of the Boston association have challenged the visitors to a tournament consisting of bowling, billiards, pool and checkers, to be held in the evening. Medals and ribbons will be awarded.

Saturday will be devoted to visiting places of historic interest and Harvard College. In the evening they will leave for Maine. The party is in charge of J. M. Brown, boys' secretary of the Paterson Y. M. C. A., and Charles L. Scott, the state boys' secretary of New Jersey.



(Photo by International News Service, New York)

John Lind, American representative from Mexico, disembarking from the Mayflower

STATE ADJUTANT SHORT-TERM BILL IS POSTPONED

Question as to Whether Plan to Change Office Tenure Will Entail Expenditure Causes Proposal to Refer to Committee

POLICE MEASURE FAILS

A question as to whether the bill to reduce the term of the adjutant general from five years to one year involved an expenditure of money and therefore should be referred to the committee on ways and means arose in the House today when the measure came up for debate. Pending a decision by the chair consideration was postponed until tomorrow.

When the measure was reached Representative Smith of Somerville made a point of order that the bill should be referred to the committee on ways and means. At first Speaker Cushing was inclined to sustain the point of order but there being some doubt he said that he would reserve his decision till later. On a further motion from the floor the bill went over till tomorrow.

The specific subject for debate was House bill 1088, introduced on petition of Representative McCullough of Boston, providing for repeal of the act of 1912, which increased the adjutant-general's term from a single year to five. It has been reported favorably by the committee on military affairs with three dissenters, Representatives Newhall, Andrews and Tilden.

One of the foremost supporters of the measure is Governor Walsh, who found on taking office that he was not to have the opportunity of appointing an adjutant-general because Adj.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson's term was not due to expire for about three years. Military men, as the legislators are, are divided on the question, some taking the Governor's side and others supporting General Pearson's contention that efficiency in the

(Continued on page four, column two)

BRITISH PRESS DISCUSSES THE NEW SITUATION IN MEXICO

President Wilson's Order for Despatch of Fleet to Tampico Various Interpretations by English Papers, Some of Which Give Indorsement, While Others Criticize

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON.—President Wilson's order for the despatch of a fleet to Tampico is the subject of considerable reference in the press. The Daily Dispatch, one of the principal Unionist organs, points out that Tampico is not a fortified town and cannot, under international law, be bombarded and that if it were the chief damage would be done to property of the citizens of the United States and other nations.

As for its occupation it would have little result as Huerta does not depend upon it for supplies of any sort. A blockade of Veracruz, on the other hand, would be a serious blow, but even this could scarcely be decisive.

The point of interest, therefore, centers in the intentions behind the orders of the fleet. Are the United States really going to intervene and accept Huerta's challenge that intervention will cost them more than it is worth or is protection of the great oilfield all that is aimed at?

Action Is Called Insolent

The Liberal Daily News is of the opinion that Huerta's latest piece of wanton insolence has forced President Wilson's hand and is the action of a man reduced to an extremity by the deliberate policy of squeezing him out adopted by the Washington government.

It is the move, it thinks, of a desperate gambler who thinks he has little to lose by it and possibly considerable to gain by an appeal to the patriotism of his countrymen and who also doubts very much his opponent's embarking on the perilous undertaking of an advance on Mexico City.

Another Liberal paper, the Daily Chronicle, thinks that the United States marines need simply sit tight at Veracruz and Tampico and collect the customs and so, by cutting off Huerta's supplies, eventually force him out.

Almost any change, it declares, would be welcome. The Washington policy, which hampered Huerta just enough to prevent him restoring order and not enough to evict him, had become intolerable. The real difficulty is to find a substitute. Short of the pure savage-like Zapata, Villa has the worst record in the country, whilst nobody seems to believe in the capacity of the other possible alternative, Felix Diaz.

Dr. Wilson, the paper thinks, will have to go forward or back and every step forward makes it more impossible ever to go back.

On the other hand the Manchester Guardian, the great Liberal organ of the North, criticizes President Wilson's action severely. It declares that whilst Villa may murder with impunity Huerta must be crushed for breach of international politeness.

It would have been far easier, it says, to bring Villa to book than it will be to bring Huerta. Huerta is certainly an exceedingly unheroic figure, but he at least stands for the principle with which the Liberals must have sympathy, the principle that nations have equal rights at law and that the possession of superior civilization gives no nation the right to interfere in an independent country.

United States Criticized

If the United States are prepared to be responsible for the government of

POWERS BACK CHANGE IN U. S. MEXICO POLICY

German Ambassador Says Nations Will Pursue Non-Interference Course—O'Shaughnessy Message Encouraging

SHIPS SPEEDING SOUTH

House Committee Supports Wilson Move—Huerta Senate Considers Demand That He Order Salute of American Flag

SUMMARY

President Huerta is willing to fire a salute to the American flag if the United States agrees to return that salute.

International law experts are divided as to whether return of Huerta's salute would constitute recognition of the provisional government.

Secretary of State Bryan received a long message from Charge O'Shaughnessy and called it encouraging. He would not say whether Huerta had promised to give the salute.

While awaiting word from Mexico City as to the deliberations of the Mexican Senate concerning the Tampico incident, the administration at Washington was informed today by Ambassador Von Bernstorff of Germany that European powers would leave the Mexican situation entirely to the United States.

Secretary Bryan's conference with the German ambassador followed talks with John Lind and several Pan-American diplomats.

The House foreign affairs committee in executive session today adopted this resolution:

"That the action of the President in the Tampico incident is sustained by the committee on foreign affairs of the House of Representatives."

Fleet Is on the Way

General Huerta submitted to an executive session of the Mexican Senate the final demands of the United States, sent to him Wednesday, that he order a public salute of the American flag as the result of what is considered a long series of studied efforts inflicted upon this nation in Mexico.

With 10 ships of the Atlantic fleet well below Cape Hatteras on the way to Tampico, more ready to start, and a movement of ships ordered on the Pacific coast, Huerta is declared to have stated that the Tampico incident was a fit subject for arbitration at The Hague, and that he would appoint a commission to investigate.

Huerta Claim Is Denied

President Wilson, who is supported in his stand by Congress almost unanimously, is understood to have replied that the time for temporizing had passed. The administration denies that affronts to the flag and questions of national honor are subjects for arbitration. If the demand for a salute is not met within a reasonable period it is the administration's intention to order a peaceful blockade of Mexican ports on both coasts.

A telegram was received at Washington from Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher at Veracruz, stating that the federal gunboats Zaragos and Progreso had left Tampico. This presented the possibility of a general federal evacuation of Tampico, with the result that there would be no one there to demand a salute of when the battleship fleet arrived.

QUESTION OF RECOGNITION IS RAISED BY HUERTA CONDITION

WASHINGTON.—President Huerta is said to be willing to fire a salute to the American flag if the United States agrees to return the salute.

Senator Shively, acting chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, admitted this afternoon that he had been officially advised that this was the answer to American demands transmitted today by Charge O'Shaughnessy from Mexico City.

The question was at once raised whether the United States could return Huerta's salute without officially recognizing the provisional government. Mr. Shively held that this would not be recognition, but other authorities on international law disagreed.

"We have no word from Mexico City, but we are expecting important advices shortly," was the comment of Senator Algarin, in charge of the Mexican embassy.

That the situation has taken on an encouraging outlook was the statement made by Secretary Bryan at the White House. He brought from the state department copies of a long message which he had received from Charge O'Shaughnessy at Mexico City. After conferring with the President, the secretary said:

"I suppose that the compliance on the

(Continued on page five, column two)

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Budget May Meet With Obstacles in French Senate

GRAVE DOUBTS ARE EXPRESSED AS TO PASSAGE

Clauses Likely to Hold Over Important Financial Measure Relate to the Rentes and Creation of an Income Tax

SITUATION DIFFICULT

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Owing to the repeated delay occasioned by the finance committee of the Chamber who insist, at the instance of the advanced party supporting the government, upon including contentious clauses in the budget, there are grave doubts whether it can possibly be passed by the Senate before the termination of the present session.

The Senate itself has been strictly opposed to the delay. The clauses in question are for the taxation of the coupons of the French rentes, and for the creation of income tax based on gross income.

The new minister of finance, M. Reunault, announces that the budget will probably get through the Chamber very shortly. He has decided to submit it as a whole, including the two contentious clauses, but even supposing that it is immediately passed by the Chamber, there remains the exceedingly difficult task of the general elections is obliged to be published immediately, which makes the present session an exceedingly short one.

In these circumstances it will be almost impossible for the budget to be voted by the Senate before the general elections, and yet it is not done before the end of the present session, the country will have to remain, with no budget in force until July next at the earliest, until, in fact, the next session is opened.

The Chamber itself is ready to respond to the pressure of the minister of finance and do almost anything to put an end to the present unprecedented state of things, and therefore, despite its almost unspeakable incoherence, the budget will quickly pass the Chamber, but with the

Senate things are quite different. For the latter to pass it without discussion would be practically impossible.

To push an incomplete law through to meet emergencies is one thing, but to be forced into the position of passing a budget which reverses their own determined financial principles is too much to expect, although the alternative is serious.

The situation is the more difficult since the present budget is not only the heaviest that the country has yet had to provide for, but it presents a deficit big enough to cause widespread financial uncertainty and even anxiety throughout the whole of the commercial interests of France.

GERMAN EXHIBIT OF ART IN VENICE IS DECIDED UPON

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The long-discussed plan for instituting a permanent German exhibition of art in Venice has now been definitely settled. Both the Kaiser and the King of Italy are much in favor of the scheme.

A meeting was recently held at the home office with Geheimrat Lewald as representative of the German government, in the chair; Prof. Ludwig Mannel, the eminent sculptor, and Count Leopold Kalkreuth, the well-known painter, were also present as well as a deputy from the city of Venice.

The German Art Association has taken the matter in hand and the exhibition is to be opened in the spring. The site for the exhibition has been paid for by private means. The German government will defray the expenses of the upkeep. The first German display will comprise some 120 works of art drawing, painting and sculpture.

GEN. HAMILTON VISITS AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—General Sir Ian Hamilton, of South African fame, inspector-general of the overseas forces, arrived in Sydney a short time ago. He is on a tour of inspection of the Commonwealth forces and will visit each of the states in detail, inspecting the local forces and advising as to future improvements in bringing the Australian defense up to the highest possible standard.

NEW SOUTH AMERICAN LINER LARGEST SHIP IN THAT SERVICE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Cap Trafalgar, which sailed recently from Boulogne on her first voyage, is now the largest steamer in the South American service, her dimensions being, length 390 feet, breadth 72 feet, depth 40 feet and gross tonnage about 18,700 tons.

The vessel was built by the Vulcan

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"In Old Kentucky," 8.
CASTLE—"A Midsummer Night's Dream," 8:30.
COLONIAL—"Queen of the Moors," 8:30.
COMEDY—"Kitty Fox," 8:30.
HOLLIS—"Mrs. McTear," 8:30.
KELTIE—"Vandeville," 8:30.
MAJESTIC—"Within the Law," 8:30.
PARK—"Tanner's Wife," 8:30.
PLAYHOUSE—"Under Cover," 8:30.
SHUBERT—"Miss Blanche Ring," 8:30.
THEATRE—"David Copperfield," 8:30.

Concerts

Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., twenty-second public rehearsal, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mme. Louise Homer, soloist.
Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., twenty-second concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mme. Louise Homer, soloist.

Other Entertainments

Tremont Temple—"David Copperfield" in films, 2 p. m.
Boston Opera House—Annual Tech musical comedy, 8.

NEW YORK

DELASCO—"Miss Frances Starr," 8:25.
COLLIER—"Potash and Perlmutter," 8:15.
COMEDY—"Kitty Fox," 8:15.
CORT—"The Girl of the Year," 8:15.
EMPIRE—"Miss Maudie Adams," 8:30.
FIFTH—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," 8:20.
LIBERTY—"Miss Margaret Anglin," 8:20.
LITTLE—"Grace George," 8:30.
LYCEUM—"Miss Julie Burke," 8:30.
MADISON SQ. GARDEN—"Circus," 2 p. m.
MANHATTAN—"Pavlova," 8:15.
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Bar," 8:15.
PARK—"Change," 8:30.
PLAYHOUSE—"Things That Count," 8:30.
PRINCETON—"Marrying Money," 8:30.
THIRTY-NINTH—"Too Many Cooks," 8:20.
WALLACK—"Cyril Maude," 8:20.
WEST END—"Omar," 8:15.

CHICAGO

FIVE ARTS—"Lash Players," 8:15.
HILTON—"John Drew," 8:15.
GRAND—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," 8:15.
POWERS—"Ruth Chatterton," 8:15.

CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER HELD BY HELLENISTS

M. Venezelos Is Said to Retain His Strength Notwithstanding His Attitude on Epirote Question and the Existing Tension

MIGHT RESIGN OFFICE

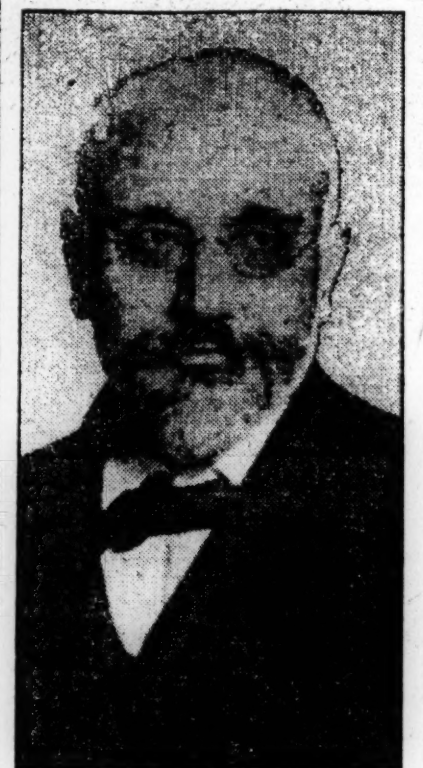
(By the Monitor Special Correspondent)

ATHENS, Greece—It must be evident to any one who is thrown constantly into touch with the Greek premier, M. Venezelos, that he still retains the confidence of the Hellenic people to an overwhelming extent, but more than one of his old political friends has felt obliged to differ with him on his treatment of the Epirote question, and an explosion of public sentiment has only been prevented by his enormous personal influence.

Were the premier to release the brake the insurgents would soon lack neither funds, food, guns, ammunition nor volunteers. A favorable reply from the powers to the last Greek note would considerably relieve the existing tension, but in the meantime M. Venezelos must feel that his action in taking a line antagonistic to national sentiment is being but poorly rewarded, and that the spirit of concession can be carried too far even when dealing with the great powers.

The danger of the moment is not that

the premier will be obliged to resign, for his general position has not weakened, but that, weary of office and disappointed with the small show of recognition of his loyalty to Europe he



(Copyright by Topical)
M. VENEZELOS

may elect to hand over the solution of the Epirote question to some statesman untrammelled by promises to the powers, and free to adopt a policy more in harmony with the true sentiments of the Greek people.

NEW DESIGNS IN AIRCRAFT DISPLAYED AT BRITISH SHOW

Aero and Marine Exhibit at Olympia Includes Gun Mounted Aeroplane, Scouting Biplane and Blériot Machine With the Wings About a Foot Above Body

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The most noticeable feature at the Aero and Marine show at Olympia was the great variety in the exhibits. There appears to be, as yet, little tendency towards standardizing any particular type, even by the individual manufacturer, and from this point of view the show was extremely interesting.

Considerable progress has been made since the last show especially in the engines and general workmanship. The marine motors range from those designed for slow boats, and burning paraffin, to those which resemble aeroplane engines and are used in boats such as the Thornycroft 32-foot cabin cruiser, or the Crusader racing boat of the hydroplane type, with a speed of over 41 knots, shown on the Brook stand.

Between these two extremes there are a great variety of marine motors, and many of them, by means of a special carburetor, can be run on paraffin. There were also a number of small motors to be seen which, with a propeller and rudder can be attached to the stern of any small boat, converting it into a motor boat.

One "Skimmer" Exhibited

The only example of a "skimmer" was on the Newport stand, its length was 10 feet and the draft 10 inches, and it was driven by a 160-horsepower Gnome engine operating a three meter aerial propeller.

Many of the well-known makers of motor cars are now building aeroplanes and motor boats. On the Wolseley stand were shown seven types of marine motors, a 32-foot launch and two aero engines. Messrs. Vickers showed two biplanes, both fitted with Gnome Monosoupape motors, one a fighting aeroplane with a gun mounted in front, capable of carrying pilot, passenger, gun, and 300 rounds of ammunition, at a speed ranging from 45 to 70 miles per hour and with a climbing capacity of 450 feet per minute. The other, a 100-horsepower scouting biplane with a speed ranging from 50 to 100 miles per hour, capable of reaching a height of 1000 feet in 1 1/2 minutes.

The Renault Company exhibited a 100-horsepower, 12 cylinder engine; the Austin Company a 32-foot launch fitted with a 60-horsepower engine and with a speed of 20 knots, as well as a yacht dinghy and several marine motors of different horsepower and types; while the 15-

horsepower sleeve valve Argyle marine engine attracted a good deal of attention.

Powerful Seaplane Shown

The most powerful seaplane at the show was the 200-horsepower Sopwith biplane. It is of the single float type, and the dimensions of the hull are 20 feet by 4 feet 9 inches. On the Air Craft factory stand was a seaplane, with flat double floats, driven by an 80-horsepower Gnome engine, and a hydro-monoengine was shown on the Blériot stand.

There were, on the whole, fewer aeroplanes than might have been expected, partly owing to the decision of the government not to exhibit. The general tendency at present seems to be towards the use of ailerons in preference to wing warping, and many of the machines have much larger bodies than formerly; the pilot in many cases being completely protected except for his head.

There was less variety in the shape and angle of the wings than in some other countries, some of the German aircraft now having wings resembling in shape those of a bird. A new departure was, however, made in the case of a Blériot monoplane, which has wings placed about a foot above the body, the object being to enable the pilot to obtain a clear view. The proportion of biplanes has increased, and while not long ago monoplanes were always the faster of the two types, now the small biplane has attained just as high a speed.

ITALIAN RAILWAY MEN INSIST UPON INCREASE IN WAGES

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

FLORENCE, Italy—The talk of a general railway strike has become more specific. The difficulty seems to arise out of the question of wages and the increased cost of living; the contention of the unions is that the present scale of pay is not equal to the increase of expenses, that the discipline exercised is too strict and that it is out of harmony with the times.

The railway men have already demanded advances that will cost 50,000,000 lire a year, but have received no response from the government. The upshot of the matter is that at a meeting held at Naples and addressed by the Socialist deputy, Professor Labriola, it was voted to call a general strike if the men did not get a favorable answer by April 15.

MORE RAILWAY FACILITIES FOR INDIA PROMISED

Sir Trevellyn Wynne in Statement to Imperial Legislative Council Tells of Proposals for Further Development

TRADE IS CONFIDENT

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council at Delhi recently, Sir Trevellyn Wynne, the retiring president of the railway board, and the leading railway authority in India, made an interesting and important statement, surveying the work that has been done of recent years in developing the Indian railway system.

The most important subject touched upon was the proposal to improve the railway conditions between Karachi, the United Provinces and northeast India.

"The development of export trade from these areas through the western port is advancing very rapidly," Sir T. Wynne said, "and existing connections by direct route are unable to deal with it. The interests of many railway companies and of the Jodhpur and Bikanir durbars (local or state parliaments) as owners of an important railway system, are all affected, and the whole question is one of considerable complexity. In handling which it is necessary to insure that existing interests are reasonably protected."

Protection Plan Promised

"A scheme has now been evolved providing this reasonable protection, and although I am not able to explain it in detail it will interest the trade to know that the whole question has been thoroughly investigated, and that the result is likely to be an improvement of existing conditions."

If the speaker had been any other than Sir Trevellyn Wynne, it is doubtful whether this announcement would have been received without a certain amount of murmuring. It has frequently been a complaint against the government of India of late that it is prone to undertake huge responsibilities without taking the public, especially the commercial body, into its confidence, with the result that it has more than once been constrained to withdraw from positions which it had taken up. But the trade and commerce of India has such confidence in Sir T. Wynne that this announcement will be accepted as an earnest that the scheme spoken of will certainly be worth considering upon its merits.

Position Is Surveyed

Surveying the position generally Sir Trevellyn Wynne said: "At the present time one cannot help being impressed with the marked changes that have occurred within the last few years. Indian trade and agriculture as well as industry seem to have undergone a most rapid change for the better, and judging by the results of the last few years this development is likely to grow at a still more rapid pace."

"On all sides I hear from railway agents how brisk their business is, and that new forms of traffic are growing up and old ones expanding. No longer is a railway busy one half of the year, and slack in the other. The tendency now is

for a railway to be busy all the year round, and on every part of its system. This change carries with it an obligation to keep Indian railways abreast of the development of trade, a policy which the government of India intends, I feel sure, to carry through."

LIVERPOOL PLANS USE OF SUCTION IN DISCHARGING GRAIN

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England—Next August the Port of Liverpool Stevedoring Company, Ltd., will introduce a new method of discharging bulk grain of all kinds in Liverpool and Birkenhead, by means of suction.

This system has been at work for some time at Rotterdam and has proved itself to be the most efficient and speedy way of clearing a ship's cargo that exists, the average rate of discharge being about 180 to 200 tons per hour.

The pneumatic elevator is erected on a pontoon about 100 feet by 30 feet, and the height of the tower is about 80 feet from the water line. The power for creating the vacuum in the grain-receiving chamber, and for working the dynamo, which gives a complete installation of electric lamps on board the craft and in the hold of the carrying steamer, is supplied on board the elevator.

A great feature of the operation of discharging bulk grain by means of this new system is that the loss in weight which as a rule takes place during discharge by means of the present system is practically done away with. One of these machines, working in Rotterdam, has discharged as much as 2080 unit tons in 9 1/2 working hours, equal to an average of 218 tons per hour.

FORCES IN ULSTER EXCHANGE SIGNALS WITH PATHFINDER

(Special to the Monitor)

BELFAST, Ireland—During the stay of the cruiser Pathfinder in Belfast Lough, the Ulster volunteers exchanged many signaling messages with those on board.

Just before its departure, the Pathfinder sent a message to the Ulster volunteer signaling corps thanking them for their hospitable reception. A message was signalled back expressing the regret of the volunteers at the departure of the cruiser and wishing it a pleasant voyage.

A final acknowledgment was received from the Pathfinder which signalled: "Many thanks for your message and good wishes. We heartily reciprocate; goodbye to your signaling corps."

CHINA QUESTIONS KRUPP LOAN PLANS

(Special to the Monitor)

PEKING, China—It is understood here in well-informed circles that the government has refused to recognize the validity of the negotiations which have been going on between the German arms and ammunition firm of Krupp and the authorities of the provinces of Kuangtung and Kuangsi with a view to a loan of 50,000,000 of marks for the redemption of notes and the supply of arms and ammunition to those provinces.

The loan was to be secured by provincial and local taxes over which the provinces of Kuangtung and Kuangsi claim administrative rights.

EXCLUSION OF ULSTER URGED PENDING A FEDERAL SOLUTION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Eight Unionist members of Parliament, have addressed a letter to the press, insisting on the impossibility of coercing Ulster, and urging a solution of the problem along federal lines.

"We are of opinion," they write, "that it is impossible to coerce Ulster, either now or at the end of six years, and that the proposed six years' exclusion can only have the effect of hardening the resistance of Ulster. In these circumstances, we are of opinion that Ulster should be excluded pending the federal settlement for the whole kingdom, and that meanwhile the anti-federal features of the present bill should be dropped."

"Under a federal system all national functions would remain with the imperial Parliament, with an executive responsible to it, which would have powers to deal with purely Irish affairs." Proceeding, the writers declare that, whilst reluctantly agreeing to any alter-

ation of the government of the British Isles under the union, they are profoundly impressed with the fact that unless an immediate settlement is arrived at, grave perils threaten the country. "All parties," they say, "by now must be awakened to the fact that no further false step would plunge the British Isles into the throes of civil war, and that the attempted use of the armed forces of the crown to subdue a community which feels that it is being deprived unjustly of its civil and religious liberties would not only be fatal to the army, but would make impossible a peaceful settlement of the Irish question."

"Whilst holding, therefore, the view that a referendum would relieve the tension of the present situation, we believe that the real solution lies in the immediate calling of a convention for the purpose of devising a Federal scheme, and that Ulster should be excluded pending the completion of a Federal settlement."

ACT OF MEMBER OF JAPAN'S HOUSE OF PEERS DECRIED

Speech Criticism of Z. Murata Generally Denounced by Best Class of People

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan—A climax in the present remarkable stage of insanity through which political Japan appears to be passing was reached lately, when the auditorium for a tirade of abuse directed at the premier by one of the members, Z. Murata, who was appointed by the Emperor to a seat in the Upper House.

Mr. Murata was answered rather sharply by the premier at one stage of the proceedings, but did not at once show any resentment. Later, however, his opportunity came and he made the most of it.

The House appeared to be too astonished or shocked to interfere, though the president, Prince Tokugawa, did make some remonstrances and called the member to order more than once. But it was impossible to stem the tide of abuse, and the speaker used language possibly never heard within the halls of a deliberative assembly in any country.

At the end of his speech, to which the premier listened and did not respond, Mr. Murata tendered his resignation and left the House. No notice whatsoever was taken by the premier or any other member. The speech is generally denounced by the best class of people in Japan, irrespective of political affiliations.

GLASGOW'S TOWN COUNCIL AGREES ON NEW STOCK ISSUE

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—The general finance committee of the Glasgow town council proposed the issue of £1,500,000 3 1/2 per cent stock, redeemable in 1931. This was agreed to after considerable discussion. The new issue is to redeem stock to the value of £2,200,000, which is due on May 15. The corporation recently offered the stockholders the option (a) of taking part of the new issue at par, or (b) of exchanging for five-year mortgages at 3 1/2 per cent.

Councillor Wheatly moved delay. He wanted to draw attention to the fact that the people of Glasgow were at the mercy of a money monopoly. Councillor Hugh Alexander said he would like to see loans of smaller sums than £50 accepted, and one member thought that sums of £5 should be taken, so as to popularize further the plan of the citizens of all classes investing their spare cash at home, for the use of their own city.

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Japan Financial Problem Hinges on Naval Program

UPPER HOUSE URGES CUT IN APPROPRIATION

Question Raised as to Recognition of Military Convention With England by Which Certain Standards Were Agreed Upon

OUTCOME IS AWAITED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
TOKIO, Japan.—The parliamentary and political situation in Japan is somewhat difficult for the man in the street, but the intricacies of it are practically as follows: The naval program under contemplation calls for an appropriation of 300,000,000 yen, distributed over the periods up to 1923.

The sum of 136,414,144 yen contained in the budget of 1913-1914, which is a continuing appropriation extending to 1917, of which 96,000,000 yen had already been passed at the last session of the Diet, is only a portion of the program to be completed by 1923.

On the appropriations asked in the budget now before the Upper House, the Lower House made a reduction of 30,000,000 yen, to which the government consented.

The naval minister in expressing his approval of this reduction, explained that the amount being required in 1915, he would not insist on having the appropriation for that amount retained in the present budget. The reduction in no way affects the appropriations for the next fiscal year of 1913-1914.

Further Curtailment Asked

What the Upper House wants is a further curtailment of 70,000,000 yen, which amounts to limiting the appropriation to that passed at the last session of the Diet. The government states that the appropriation being intended for the building of destroyers and submarines which are an absolute necessity in maintaining the efficiency of the service, the curtailment means the sacrifice of the navy standard.

In other words the refusal to pass the appropriation by the House is tantamount to weakening the naval service and natural defense, as no navy can be sufficiently efficient without an adequate flotilla of destroyers and submarines.

The whole situation therefore turns on the question: "Is the Upper House prepared to assume the responsibility for weakening the efficiency of the navy by cutting down the appropriation asked for by the government and the naval authorities?"

In this connection it is pointed out that in accordance with the stipulations in the military convention between Japan and Great Britain concluded and signed when Prince Fushimi's mission went to London to convey the thanks of the Emperor for the despatch of the Carter mission by King Edward VII, Japan is bound to keep her navy up to a certain standard.

The government will not officially refer to this point, but what it means by the sacrifice or reduction of the naval efficiency must be understood as meaning that the yearly depreciations in the service will cause the standard to fall below what is stipulated in the convention.

Convention Not Considered

Both to the Diet and to the country at large, the military convention, though its existence is now an open secret, is non-existent, and the government is not in a position to refer to its stipulations in any official manner. But the opposition in the Upper House contends that the proposed reduction in the naval appropriation has more than one meaning and is in fact a form of want of confidence in the present government in view of the naval irregularities now being investigated by the authorities.

Should the budget pass the Upper House with the reduction, a conference of the two houses will follow, and should the joint conference fail to reach a compromise, the result will be the breakdown of the budget, which means that the current year's estimates will be the amount appropriated for the next year.

But some observers are inclined to believe that in view of the necessity to maintain the standard of naval efficiency, the government would prefer resignation to the breakdown of the budget, and will let the Upper House know that it will not remain in office much longer. If such assurance is given it is said that the Upper House is most likely to pass the budget without amendment.

According to a disinterested statesman, the present attitude of the Upper House creates a bad precedent involving grave consequences in Japan's constitutional progress. The two houses of the Diet are clothed with exactly the same power, but there are two exceptions to this principle. The one is the precedence given to the Lower House in the matter of the budget. The other is the immunity from dissolution by imperial order, enjoyed by the House of Peers.

Arguments Are Raised

It is argued that the very fact of precedence being given by the constitution to the Lower House on the budget, clearly indicates that the Upper House is morally bound to pay due respect to the action taken by the Lower House with reference to the budget. While the Upper House is not placed under any form of limitation in its action with reference to the budget, it is generally felt that the House should avoid as much

as possible any action that might be construed as interference with or obstruction of the government's fiscal program.

Nothing could be more dangerous it is maintained, than the breakdown of the budget because the Upper House insists on curtailment beyond that which had already been passed by the Lower House. Once in the time of an Ito ministry, about 15 years ago, the Peers were very antagonistic to the government's fiscal program. The president of the Upper House was summoned by the Emperor and personally advised to reconsider the attitude of the House.

This voice from the throne at once silenced the opposition, and the budget was passed as it was presented to the House. But this cannot be expected in the present situation. A summing up of the situation therefore, by well informed observers, is that the government will not last any great length of time, though there are others who see cause for confidence in a settlement arising out of the necessity for the maintenance of the standard of the navy and the prestige of the Lower House.

M. RICHPIN OPENS ELECTION TOUR FOR FRENCH HOUSE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—M. Richpin has begun his electoral campaign in his native country of Thierache. In a speech in which political opinions were expressed with all the brilliancy and charm which might be expected from the author of "Route d'Emeraude," Richpin declared his political program to be included in the three words, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity."

By these words he was careful to explain he neither meant anarchy, a leveling down of society, nor yet a passive attitude in the face of aggression. M. Richpin favors wholeheartedly the three years service law, and if necessary is ready to see the three years increased to as many more as national safety demands.

CARGO OF BLACK OAK FROM RUSSIA RECEIVED IN LEITH

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—There has been imported into Leith a quantity of black oak, which has been found in enormous quantities in the bed of the river Moksha and its adjoining lakes in the province of Pehza, Russia.

This wood is said to be extremely rare and valuable and has been found in Ireland, embedded in bogs. It is preserved by the special properties of the peat surrounding it, so that the grain of the wood is not affected by the many ages during which it has lain interred. It is of a shining black or ebony color, due to its impregnation with iron. This is said to be the first cargo of the kind brought to Leith.

TURKISH RELEASE ALBANIAN UPON DEMAND OF DUTCH

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland.—An official announcement has been made to the effect that the release of the Albanian former deputy, Hassan Basri Bey, arrested in January last by Turkish soldiers within the precincts of the Netherlands legation at Pera, took place upon strong representations being made to the Porte by the Netherlands government.

These representations followed the declaration made by the Dutch legation, that full satisfaction was not to be found merely in apologies from the Ottoman government nor in the punishment of the Turkish soldiers who had carried out the arrest.

KAISER'S FARM HANDS TO INSURE

(Special to the Monitor)

CADIXEN, West Prussia.—The German Emperor has lately given orders that every farmhand on his farm at Cadixen, shall in future be insured at the expense of the estate for a sum of 1000 marks; for this the men will only be called upon to make a trifling weekly contribution.

FOUR CLASSES PROPOSED FOR THE BRITISH LIGHT CAR TRIALS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The Royal Automobile Club has now issued the rules under which the light-car trials will be held. Cars with a cylinder capacity not exceeding 1400 cubic centimeters and weighing not more than 1500 pounds complete with fuel, oil, water and so on, but excluding lamps, spare tire, driver and passenger, are eligible for these trials. The rules are framed so as to exclude, as far as possible, all cycle cars.

There are to be four classes: Class A, price not to exceed 150 guineas; class B, price not to exceed 175 guineas; class C, price not to exceed 200 guineas; class D, price over 200 guineas. These prices include all extras.

The first run will start on Monday, May 4, and each day for six days, 100 to 200 miles will be covered making alto-



British ministers, golfing at Walton Heath—Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Reading and Mr. Masterman

SOUTH AUSTRALIA OPENS LOXTON-ALAWOONA RAILWAY

Rapid Development of Agricultural Lands Shown Also by Starting of New Waterworks to Serve Area of 532 Square Miles and Opening of Postoffice

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—At the invitation of the government a Parliamentary party, which included several members of the ministry, recently journeyed to Loxton, a township on the River Murray in South Australia, where three events which markedly illustrate the rapid development and settlement of the agricultural lands south of the river were celebrated.

Chief of these events was the opening of a railway running to Loxton from Alawoona, a station on the line to Paringa which serves the Renmark irrigation settlement.

It is comparatively only a few years ago since the country between Tailem Bend on the interstate line, and the Victorian border was practically undeveloped, but it is now traversed by several lines of railway, and supports a large and increasing population. The first step in opening up this country was the building of the Pinnaroo line, and the direct financial return resulting from the working of this line was far beyond expectations. It has paid its own cost, and now stands in the ledger of the state as an asset against which there is no liability.

The other lines already constructed will, it is anticipated, also give rich returns. The new line to Loxton is 22 miles in length, and will serve an area of about 200,000 acres, most of which is good wheat-growing land.

Second in importance to the railway was the opening by the commissioner of public works, Sir Richard Butler, M. P., of new waterworks designed to serve the town and surrounding districts. The water is lifted from the Murray by an engine of 80 horsepower, which

is worked by a gas producer manufactured in South Australia. The pump is designed to lift 400 gallons per minute into a tank which has a holding capacity of 50,000 gallons.

The area to be served within the water district comprises about 532 square miles, and the estimated cost of the scheme, including reticulation, is £282,000.

The third ceremony was the official opening of the new postoffice, which has been erected at a cost of nearly £2000. This was performed by the deputy postmaster-general, who quoted statistics showing the rapid growth in the postal business of the town.

BUTTER EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA CONTINUE LARGE

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia.—During the week ending Feb. 19, 1914, 6738 boxes of butter weighing 187 tons were inspected in Victoria for ports beyond the Commonwealth. Of these 5631 boxes, weighing 140½ tons were of butter in bulk; 49 boxes, weighing 1¼ tons were of butter in pats; and 1058 boxes, weighing 45 tons, were of butter in tins.

A total of 5241 boxes, of which 2746 were of salted and 2495 of unsalted butter, were destined for the United Kingdom: 390 were for export to South Africa and 1107 were for export to eastern and other ports.

The actual exports during the same week totaled 334½ tons, of which 249½ tons went to the United Kingdom, 35½ to South Africa, and 49½ to eastern and other ports. The approximate value of the exported butter was £36,823.

ARMS PROCLAMATION TEST CASE LOST BY BRITISH CROWN

(Special to the Monitor)

BELFAST, Ireland.—The action brought by Messrs. Hunter & Son, gun merchants of Belfast, against the collector of customs for £250 damages arising out of the collector's actions under the recent royal proclamation prohibiting the importation of arms into Ireland, has been decided in favor of the plaintiffs.

The action was brought by Messrs. Hunter in order to test the legality of the proclamation, and the effect of the decision is that the proclamation, in the

opinion of the court, is illegal. The crown is appealing. Plaintiffs relied upon the sixth article of the act of union, which provides that all His Majesty's subjects shall have the same privileges, and be on the same footing as to manufactures and generally in respect of trade, in all parts and places of the United Kingdom.

It was argued that in closing the Irish ports against the importation of arms from abroad this section was violated, and further that the prohibition could not be applied to one part of the United Kingdom alone.

The attorney-general argued that the proclamation was perfectly valid, and that judgment ought to be given for him. The prohibition of the importation of arms was a matter of public policy. The only question was whether the King, in the exercise of his power, was bound to make a general proclamation if he exercised his power at all, or whether he could apply the prohibition locally, without interfering with the places where no interference was required.

He proceeded to argue that a proclamation or order for the benefit of one part of His Majesty's dominions need not be extended to other parts. He should ask the judge to certify that the customs officer was acting in the execution of his duty.

The jury, after a short absence, found a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at £292 5s. 7d. The judge entered a formal judgment for the plaintiff. The attorney-general applied for a stay of execution and this was granted.

ULSTER DEVELOPMENTS ARE SAID TO BE EPOCH MAKING

Scenes in House of Parliament Attending Announcement of Mr. Asquith of Acceptance of War Ministry Are Called Rare Sight at the Beginning of a Sitting

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER.—The House of Commons with every bench crowded at the very commencement of a sitting is a rare sight; it is a still rarer sight on a Friday in the fourth year of Parliament. Only what the headlines of the newspapers have variously and confusedly described as the crisis, the plot, the muddle, the climbdown, could account for it, and the unusual enthusiasm indicated that, in the opinion of politicians of all parties, the event which began at the Curragh will prove epoch-making.

What made the scene more remarkable was that not a single cabinet minister was present. It was announced that the prime minister would be unable to make his statement as to the resignation of Sir John French and Sir J. S. Ewart until 5 o'clock. Mr. Bonar Law thought the House might very well adjourn till then, but the Labor party, though gratified at the thought that the army issue had delivered the enemy into their hands, were not prepared to forego the discussion of their necessitous school children bill, and as it was private members' day Mr. Law's motion for adjournment was out of order.

Opposition Walked Out

Sir Frederick Banbury's hopeful proposal that the House might deliberately cut itself out did not receive a cordial reception. Practically the whole of the opposition, therefore, did the next best thing and walked out, an example followed by the peers in the galleries.

At 5 o'clock the House was again crowded, and the rival parties gave Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law the inevitable cordial reception as they walked to their seats. No surprise was created by the premier's official announcement of the resignations of Sir John French, chief of the staff, and the adjutant-general, Sir J. S. Ewart, but he was unable to say if they could be induced finally to continue in their present offices.

Both sides cheered for very different reasons the reading by Mr. Asquith of the new army order, understood to have been the work of Lord Haldane, the three clauses of which declared that no officer or soldier should be questioned in future if required to obey orders dependent on future or hypothetical contingencies; that officers and soldiers were not in future to ask for assurances as to orders which they might be asked to obey; and that it was the duty of every officer and soldier to obey at once a command given through the proper channel to safeguard property or to support the civil power in the ordinary execution of its duty.

Generally the prime minister's statement satisfied all parties, ministerialists finding in it a repudiation of the Gough guarantee, and the opposition another government climb-down.

Soldiers Fail to Withdraw

During the week-end it became apparent that the two famous soldiers would not withdraw their resignations, which meant that Colonel Seely would also have to go. Monday's crowded House, therefore, knew what was going to happen, or thought it did, and its curiosity was centered on the question of Colonel Seely's successor. Was it to be Harcourt, or Sir Edward Grey, or, curious thought, McKenna?

That part of the expected had happened became evident when Colonel Seely quietly took his seat, not on the government bench, but on the third bench above the gangway. A little later the prime minister was announcing that, after much consideration and not a little reluctance, he had felt it his duty to assume the office of secretary of state for war.

The quiet manner in which the premier announced the astonishing news rivaled that of the famous cabinet minister who said that "while he was on his feet" he might mention that it had been decided to dissolve Parliament. For a moment the House appeared to think that it had heard quite ordinary news, and then the government supporters were on their feet to a man cheering wildly and waving hats, handkerchiefs, and order papers in the air.

Not only was Mr. Asquith to become war minister, but he was also to seek reelection. "I shall retire from the House until it pleases my constituents to sanction my return," Mr. Bonar Law apparently did not wish him to go, at any rate until the home rule debate was over, and Mr. Swift MacNeil did not think it necessary that he should go.

Gladstone Precedent Recalled

Mr. MacNeil recalled the Gladstone precedent of 1873 when the lawyers were divided in their opinion, but in this case Mr. Asquith remarked "the lawyers were all of one mind." Shortly afterwards the prime minister gathered up his papers and left the House while, with genuine feeling, the coalition cheered a leader whose great courage and dexterity has extorted his party from many difficult situations.

Following Colonel Seely's quiet and unembittered statement of his decision to support loyally as a private member a leader to whom he owed so much and the causes which that leader represented, F. E. Smith in a moderate speech indicated the recent military designs of the government intended, he knew, to drive Ulster to premature revolt. The Na-

poleonic scheme had, however, lacked the necessary Napoleon.

In an incisive speech delivered with extreme vigor Mr. Churchill roused the coalition to great enthusiasm as he quoted from Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Roberts, Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Smith to show that they had all promulgated the doctrine of optional obedience.

Mr. Bonar Law's speech was mainly notable for its modification of his recent declaration that in a certain event the government would receive his support in coercing Ulster. What he had meant to say was that if a referendum showed a majority for the government he, on his part, would not be justified in supporting or encouraging armed resistance.

After a speech by Sir John Simon the division was taken, the government having a majority of 329 to 251.

PARIS NOW READY FOR CITY OFFICIALS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The visit of the British Sovereigns to Paris will be followed by that of the lord mayor, sheriffs and aldermen of the city of London county council, and the Westminster city council. The English guests' stay in Paris will coincide with that of the municipalities of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Copenhagen, Antwerp, Liege, Ghent, Madrid, Cordova, Granada and Seville.

The program of festivities and entertainments for the week during which the visit will last, is already completed.

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Committee Hears Plea for Tolls Repeal

Oscar S. Straus, Formerly Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Declares There Should Be No Hesitation Over Treaty Words

WITNESSES EXPECTED

WASHINGTON—Oscar S. Straus, formerly secretary of commerce and labor in the Roosevelt administration, advocated repealing the tolls exemption clause of the Panama canal act Wednesday, before the Senate interoceanic canals committee. Mr. Straus, who was the sole witness of the day, emphasized that regardless of the attitude of Great Britain there should be no quibbling over the construction of a treaty.

"Are we now to cast aside all our high purposes for a paltry sum of, at most, \$2,000,000 annually, which in the last analysis will be largely taken from all our people and given to a monopolistic shipping trust?" he asked. "Are we to sacrifice our self-respect in the opinion of mankind for this miserable mess of pottage?"

Mr. Straus declared that Theodore Roosevelt believed the exemption of coastwise shipping did not violate the Hay-Pauncefote treaty but thought the question should be submitted to arbitration.

Russell Dunn of San Francisco who wants to submit some facts about shipping, and Dr. Ernest Richard of New York, president of the German-American Peace Society may appear today. A committee from the New York Chamber of Commerce is to testify Friday, and several New Orleans men have asked to be heard next week.

Supporters of the President on the tolls measure commented on the fact that no representatives of eastern shipping interests have appeared before the committee.

Temperance Cause Urged

Before the House judiciary committee, Miss Anna A. Gordon presented a statement written by the late Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, president of the National W. C. T. U., which related to the expected success of the prohibition movement. Among the presidents of state organizations who appeared were Mrs. K. L. Stevenson of Massachusetts and Mrs. Deborah Livingston of Maine.

More Barrel Arguments

Representative Thacher has obtained from Acting Chairman Ashbrook of the committee on coinage, weights and measures promise for further hearings on Senator Weeks' bill specifying the size of barrels for fruits and vegetables.

Chilean Embassy Favored

The Senate foreign relations committee favorably reported the bill to raise the American legation to Chile to an embassy.

Mr. Gallivan to Qualify

Representative-elect James A. Gallivan of Massachusetts is expected here tonight, and may qualify in his office Friday.

Representative William F. Murray is scheduled to be one of the first speakers on the naval appropriation bill, which may come up today. He is especially interested in securing equipment for the Boston navy yard to facilitate constructing the \$1,000,000 supply ship.

Representative A. J. Peters expected today to get in his amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial bill increasing the children's bureau appropriation.

WALSH NOMINEES ARE CONFIRMED

Nominations of the new board of labor and industry and of Judge J. Corbett to the land court, made by Governor Walsh last week, were confirmed by the executive council yesterday. By a vote of 4 to 3 it refused to approve the \$1250 personal expense account of the House recess committee on tuberculosis, but accepted the printing and stenographic bills amounting to \$150.

After hearing opponents to the proposed new regulations on the operation of elevators and escalators from the Elevator Employees Union, the council also deferred action upon approval of the regulations submitted by a special commission.

STREET RAILWAY VALUING FAVORED

In the Senate late yesterday the committee on street railways, after considering various petitions for state ownership of the street railways, reported a resolve requesting the public service commission to file a report in January giving the amount of capital invested in the street and elevated railway lines of the state; an estimate of the cost to the state of acquiring such lines; also the opinion of the commission as to whether any part of said cost could properly be assessed upon real estate benefited by such acquisition.

E. H. S. ALUMNI DINE

The class of 1912 English high school, held its annual reunion and dinner at the Quincy House last night.

NORFOLK BAR HAS DINNER

The annual dinner of the Norfolk Bar Association took place last night at Young's hotel, 40 being present.

STATE ADJUTANT SHORT-TERM BILL IS POSTPONED

(Continued from page one)

militia requires a reasonable tenure of office for the commanding military officer.

Bill Controls the Deer

On a voice vote the House today passed to be engrossed the bill authorizing the suppression of deer found destroying crops, orchards and the like. An amendment to exempt Berkshire county from the operation of the proposed law was rejected on a rising vote of 50 to 40. The ways and means committee sent in a report that the resolve providing for a plan for the disposal of sewage in the city of Lynn ought to pass.

A bill to prevent removals, suspensions and transfers in the metropolitan police service without a hearing was defended by Mr. Haines of Medford, who moved that the bill be substituted for the adverse report of the committee on public service.

Mr. Smith of Somerville, for the committee, said that in order to insure efficiency in the police department, there must be discipline.

Mr. Robinson of Chelsea also advocated substitution.

Substitution Opposed

Mr. White of Newton said the bill was absurd.

Mr. Sheehan of Boston declared that any man should be given a fair trial.

Mr. Casassa of Revere, spoke for substitution.

This is the only office in the commonwealth where a man cannot get a fair hearing if charges are brought against him, said Mr. Haines of Medford.

Substitution failed, by a rising vote, 39 to 67, and the adverse report of the committee was accepted.

Governor Walsh sent his first veto message to the Legislature late yesterday when he transmitted to the House his objections to the bill providing that the Governor should appoint a licensing board for the city of Chelsea. Declaring himself in favor of "home rule," or local self-government, so far as possible in all questions affecting the local community principally, Mr. Walsh said that he objected to placing additional burdens of a local nature on the shoulders of the chief executive, who already had plenty of state-wide problems to consider.

Nurses Bill Is Referred

After being favored in debate by Representatives Bigelow of Framingham and Beck of Chelsea and opposed by Representative Lomeny of Boston, the bill to require applicants for registration as nurses to furnish proof that they are 21 years of age, of good moral character, graduated from a training school for nurses and to pay a registration fee of \$5 was referred to the next General Court.

Mr. Doyle and Mr. Tague secured substitution for an adverse committee report of the bill to provide a state armory in East Boston by a vote of 48 to 36.

Consideration of the resolve for a constitutional amendment to prohibit public appropriations for secretarial purposes was assigned for debate Wednesday, April 22.

The House passed to be engrossed the bill relative to the state retirement system; the Washburn bill relative to the legislative and publicity expenses of public service corporations; the bill relative to the exposure of fruits, vegetables and nuts; the bill relative to the granting of a charter of incorporation to the Insurance Brokers Association of Massachusetts; the bill to authorize the city of Chelsea to refund certain indebtedness.

Compensation to Father

The resolve to compensate the father of John A. Harrington of the ninth regiment, who was killed at Sandwich during military maneuvers, was substituted for an adverse report. The bill to make poultry stealing a state prison offense was also substituted, with the bill for the improvement of a state highway in Milford.

Adverse reports were accepted on the bill relative to the business of bootblacks on Sunday; on the bill for a survey of the Annisquam river; on the bill that real and personal estate be assessed at its true selling value. Concurrence was had with the Senate on the peasant bill.

Judges' Salary Debated

In the Senate debate on the bill to increase the salaries of the judges of probate in Suffolk county, Senators Hobbs, Boyer and Fisher declared that the lobbying that had been done in connection with this measure was disgraceful. They opposed further postponement of consideration of the measure, but later a compromise was reached and the subject went over to today's session.

The bill to permit mutual marine insurance companies to insure automobiles was passed to be engrossed by a vote of 12 to 7.

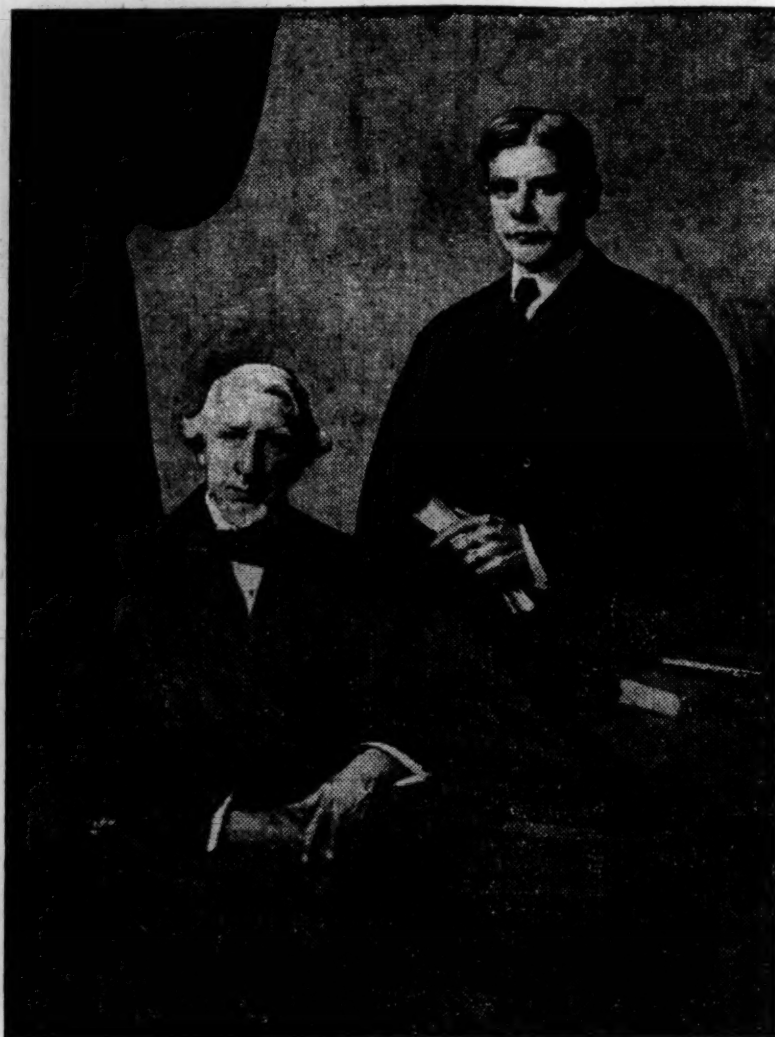
The bill to require written permits for forest fires with certain amendments relative to fire on barren or sandy land was passed to be engrossed.

Without debate the bill relative to the liquidation of delinquent insurance companies was refused engrossment.

The bill to make Eugene M. Byington of the Boston fire department a member of the fire fighting force was tabled.

The Winchester grade crossing resolve was referred to the next General Court.

ART AND ARTISTS



"The Two Judges," portrait by Alfred E. Smith

In Alfred E. Smith's exhibit at the Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street, is his portrait called "The Two Judges," which portrays an unusual circumstance in Massachusetts judicial history, father and son justices of the commonwealth in the same court at the same time—Hon. James M. Morton and Hon. James M. Morton, Jr.

Apart from this unique historical quality the painting is of interest for its craftsmanship, particularly the clear grasp and differentiation of character. Both faces are good likenesses.

ART AT THE EXPOSITION

Heroic enlargements of the figures symbolizing fire, earth, air and water, to ornament the Court of the Four Seasons at the San Francisco exposition, are practically finished. These enlargements were made from working models designed by Robert I. Aitken.

Two huge, equestrian figures—Hernando Cortez and Francisco Pizarro—facing each other as fellow conquerors, will stand in the south gardens opposite the Tower of Jewels. Cortez, conqueror of Mexico, will stand on the left, and Pizarro, who successfully led an army into Peru, will be opposite. The determination of the warrior is portrayed in the facial expression of each man, and their visages are devoid of that stereotyped look often employed to typify the settler. The horses also seem fired with the determination and vigor of their riders.

Cortez has been designed by Charles Niehaus, and Pizarro by Charles C. Rumsey. Directly opposite the arch under the tower will be a fountain by A. Stirling Calder, acting chief of sculpture of the exposition.

REPORT OF FIND

What is believed to be the masterpiece of Gustav Hesselius, the first American painter, died since 1773, has been discovered in a suburb of Washington, with Charles Hart, an art critic of Philadelphia, as authority for its authenticity. It is a panel nine feet long and two feet deep, depicting the "Last Supper" in much the same arrangement as that in Leonardo da Vinci's.

CUBISM IN BALTIMORE

The Montross exhibit of cubist and futurist paintings opened Tuesday at the Peabody Institute. Joseph Stella's "Battle of Lights" proved one of the most discussed works among the exhibitions. An exhibition of Charles E. Flower's water colors is being held in the Purnell gallery. Japanese wood block prints are also in view at this gallery.

HERE AND THERE

Carl Bohnen, a St. Paul artist, plans to spend two years in Europe for study and work. Oil paintings and water colors by Julius G. Seyler are being shown in Keljick's gallery. One of the works is to be bought by the St. Paul Art Institute.

San Francisco in the next few weeks is to see exhibition of paintings by Childre Hassam, Gottardo Piazzi and E. Charlton Fortune. There are rumors of a futurist show. Ferdinand Burgdorff's paintings are interesting callers at Vickery, Atkins & Torrey.

James E. Frazer, sculptor, has completed his clay model for the memorial to John Hay, which is to be placed in Cleveland, O. The figure stands with arms folded on a pillar, across which is laid a heavy sword, which typifies the executive ability of Mr. Hay. The head, covered with a Greek helmet, is bent in meditation.

The New Jersey Arts and Crafts Society is holding a large exhibition at the Brick church, Orange. There is basketry, lace work, pottery and leather and metal work by women of the Orange, Newark and Montclair.

Chicago Society of Etchers is showing its traveling exhibit at the Detroit

WELLESLEY HEAD GOES WEST IN AID OF COLLEGE FUND

Miss Ellen F. Pendleton Will Speak in Chicago, Cleveland, Milwaukee and Springfield, Ill.

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Miss Ellen F. Pendleton, president of Wellesley College, who started on a trip through the middle West yesterday afternoon to speak at the Wellesley College Clubs of Chicago, Cleveland, Milwaukee and Springfield, Ill., in behalf of the fund to replace the burned building, expects to be in Wellesley again by April 25. Many gifts from individual graduates have been received at the college and these are to be added up today in order that an estimate of the entire amount so far received for the fund may be made.

Graduates of the class of 1912 who live in the vicinity of Boston are supplying the present senior class with caps and gowns for the remainder of the year. It is expected that all will be provided in time for the student government election today, at which seniors, according to tradition, must appear in caps and gowns.

Results of the conference with Miss Candace Stimson, chairman of the alumnae endowment and restoration committee, about the work of the college clubs, for which Bishop William Lawrence and Lewis K. Morse, trustees of Wellesley, went to New York the first of the week will be announced next week.

NINE ENTRANTS IN PRIZE PEACE SPEAKING CONTEST

Nine entrants are announced for the prize oratorical contest at Harvard University which will come early in May. The judges are Dr. James L. Tryon, secretary of the Massachusetts Peace Society, Prof. George G. Wilson and Prof. I. L. Winter.

The special prize of \$50 was offered by Dr. Tryon when it was decided that Harvard would not take a part in the intercollegiate prize oratorical competition which takes place tonight in Jordan hall. The local contest is under the auspices of the Speakers' Club of Harvard, and the international contest is under the direction of the Massachusetts Peace Society. In the latter competition four colleges are registered, including Amherst, Boston University, Tufts and Boston College. A large part of the audience is expected to be students because each college has signified its intention of using the tickets assigned to it. Louis A. Frothingham presides.

BILL TO PREVENT CAR CROWDING IS ADVOCATED

Favorable report is to be made by the legislative committee on street railways on a bill to prevent overcrowding of street cars and elevated railway trains, although several members of the committee reserve the right to dissent.

The bill makes it unlawful for street railway and elevated railroad corporations to carry more passengers than 50 per cent in excess of the seating capacity of their cars. Upon complaint of 10 citizens to the mayor of a city or to the selectmen of a town, representing that the law is being violated, the public service commission is required to investigate conditions.

In case a violation of the section relating to overcrowding is shown to have occurred for six successive days, the public service commission shall require the company to provide more cars.

REDRAWN SHARE VALUATION BILL TO BE REPORTED

It was voted at an executive session of the legislative committee on railroads today to report favorably the bill filed on petition of Representative Haines of Medford providing for a determination of the value of the shares of stock of consolidated railroad corporations. The bill as it is proposed to be reported will be in new draft.

The bill is designed to protect the minority stockholders and place upon the "lessor" the responsibility of taking up stock held by a minority stockholder at a price fixed by the public service commission.

It was voted also to report adversely on the bill for the abolition of grade crossings in Quincy and to report no legislation necessary on that portion of the Governor's inaugural message dealing with railroads.

PARDONS SOUGHT FOR IRONWORKERS

WASHINGTON—President Wilson's aid was asked today in behalf of the 27 officers and members of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers convicted in the dynamiting cases at Indianapolis more than a year ago. Stay of sentence was asked until the President and the attorney-general may confirm the records and determine whether the iron workers are entitled to pardon.

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CATHEDRAL BASE SOON TO BE LAID IN ITS ENTIRETY

New Gift Advances Work on SS. Peter and Paul and Committee Takes Portal Drawings

WASHINGTON—The anonymous gift of \$500,000 recently to the building fund of the Washington Episcopal Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul will enable the building committee to proceed at once with the work of laying the cathedral foundations in their entirety. In harmony with this purpose the committee has accepted the drawings of Henry Vaughan of Boston of the proposed portals of the cathedral.

It is assumed that the cathedral in this city will ultimately cost about \$5,000,000; it may go above that figure, and it will probably not fall below it. One portion, Bethlehem chapel and the bishop's house, is already completed.

The architecture accepted is decorated Gothic of the fourteenth century.

The cathedral is to be about the size of that at Salisbury, and larger than the cathedrals at Gloucester, Durham or Lichfield in England. It will stand 400 feet above the Potomac, covering an acre and a half of ground, and its roof will be on a level with the top of the Washington monument. Towers were decided upon instead of spires, because in the Washington atmosphere, which is that of southern Italy, spires would be rendered indistinct.

Besides the boys' and girls' school, already associated with it, the Washington cathedral will be modern in that its dependencies will include an athletic field, stadium, tennis courts and a woodland theater.

COXEY'S MARCHERS START TO CAPITAL

MASSILON, O.—Led by Jacob S. Coxe, about 200 recruits, forming Coxe's "army," left here today for Washington. Hundreds of persons lined the streets to watch the marchers file by. The march started from the public square promptly at 10 a. m.

The "army" will gather recruits at various cities on the way. Canton is scheduled to be the first stop, Lewiston, Ohio, will be the bivouac tomorrow night. Alliance, O., Saturday afternoon and Salem, O., Sunday is the order. The march will thence be made into Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh, and then to Washington.

METHODISTS HAVE BROTHERHOOD DAY

Sessions of the one hundred and eighteenth annual New England Methodist Episcopal conference were continued today at the Center Methodist church, Malden. The second business meeting was held this morning. The Rev. Edward A. Elliott of Springfield delivers a sermon this afternoon, followed by the anniversary meeting of the brotherhood.

Tonight the Federation of Social Service and the board of foreign missions meet. The Rev. Harry F. Ward, D.D., and the Rev. Frank Mason North, D.D., will make the respective addresses.

CAPENS DUE HOME APRIL 26

Letters received in Boston from Mrs. Samuel B. Capen announce that Mrs. Capen and Miss Capen were to sail from Yokohama for home April 1. The party is due in Boston April 26.

RESERVES MADE PATROLMEN

Reserve officers Nicholas H. Prempas and Richard J. Dwyer of the Lagrange street station and James D. Sullivan of the Jamaica Plain station were made patrolmen by Police Commissioner O'Meara at rollcall last night.

AUTO APPARATUS TALKED BY CHIEFS

Mayor Charles J. French of Concord, N. H., discussed motor fire apparatus at a meeting of the Fire Chiefs Club of Massachusetts in Boston yesterday. Chief William E. Cade of Wakefield presided and appointed Chiefs John F. Leonard of Belmont, Walter Pierce of Arlington and former Chief Peter J. Williams of Quincy a nominating committee to prepare a list of candidates to be brought in at the next meeting.

Addresses were made by Chief Greene, A. T. Wheeler, former Chief Mullen of the Boston department and others. About 50 were present at the meeting.



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AMUSEMENTS

An Illustrated Lecture ON INDIA, OLD AND NEW will be delivered by Rustom Rustomjee of Bombay Steinert Hall, 168 Boylston Street TUESDAY, 21st APRIL, 8:15 P. M. Tickets now for sale at the hall. Reserved Seats \$2 and \$1.50. Unreserved \$1.

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TRADERS OF THE NATION TO MEET IN WASHINGTON

Gathering of Delegates of Commercial Organizations of Country at Capital on May 27 and 28 Is Now Being Planned

REORGANIZATION KEY

Gathering of delegates from commercial organizations all over the United States to attend a national outside trade convention in Washington on May 27 and 28 is being arranged from New York by a general committee of which Lloyd C. Viscom, formerly United States ambassador to a number of countries, is chairman.

It is proposed to bring the legislative and executive departments of the government into closer accord with the men representing the commerce of this country regarding the attitude to be taken toward American enterprise abroad. A favorable attitude on the part of Congress and the administration is expected to lead to the organization of the productive activities in this country on a more effective basis in relation to outside trade.

Many Are Invited

Manufacturers, merchants, exporters and others interested in promoting the development of outside business will be invited to the conference. It will be held in the Hotel Raleigh under the auspices of the Manufacturers Export Association, the American Asiatic Association, the Pan-American Society of the United States and other leading organizations.

The general committee aside from Mr. Griscom includes James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation; Charles E. Jennings, Charles A. Schieren, Jr., Willard Straight, Eugene P. Thomas, Ellison A. Smyth, Alva B. Johnson, Henry White, Charles M. Muehle, Frederick Brown, John Ford, and E. V. Douglass, secretary.

Former Mayor in Favor

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, chairman of the committee on foreign trade of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is favorable to this movement and urges the necessity of New England participating to a large extent in the convention. He points out the advantage of this meeting coming at this time just prior to the opening of the Panama canal, when New England, as well as the rest of the country, should make use of the opportunities thus offered to increase its foreign markets.

Mr. Fitzgerald presses the importance of bringing up New England youths in the atmosphere of commerce, in the practical business of the store and warehouse as their forefathers have worked to build up an export trade. In this connection he called again for the education of these boys as competent linguists to fit them for service in the foreign countries.

PACIFIC FLEET IS TO RENDEZVOUS AT PORT OF SAN DIEGO

WASHINGTON—By ordering three warships from the Pacific coast into Mexican waters the secretary of the navy has made possible a blockade of the entire Mexican coast should the administration believe it advisable.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, who is at San Francisco, has been ordered to take charge of the movement of the Pacific fleet to the west coast of Mexico. He will confer with Admiral Dwyer at the Mare Island navy yard.

A rendezvous of the Pacific fleet at San Diego, preparatory to a mass movement to Mexico, has been ordered. Admiral Howard will have charge of the operations at this point. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt may accompany one of the warships to San Diego.

Cruiser Ready to Sail

The cruiser Cleveland was reported today in readiness to sail for San Diego en route to Mazatlan. The Chattanooga is expected to leave the Bremerton (Wash.) navy yard tomorrow. The other vessels of the fleet will leave their stations within 48 hours. The entire fleet is expected to assemble at San Diego Monday or Tuesday. The vessels will remain there only a brief time.

The torpedo flotilla of the Pacific fleet, with its tender, the Iris, now at San Pedro, Cal., has been ordered to stand by to await orders. The colliers Jupiter and Saturn are loading coal for the Pacific fleet.

FEDERALS FLEEING SAN PEDRO SAID TO BE SURROUNDED

CHIHUAHUA—Word has been received that the federals defeated at San Pedro de las Colonias are caught between two forces of rebels. Villa received aid from a totally unexpected quarter, supposed to be the forces of Gen. Pablo Gonzales, commanding the department of the east. The retreating federals found the tracks torn up 20 miles east of San Pedro. Learning that his new ally was in position to retreat, if not cut off, further retreat to the east, General Villa took personal command of his own troops, with the intention, if possible, of administering the final blow which would eliminate the enemy in the north.

POWERS ACCORD TO U. S. A. FREE HAND IN MEXICO CASE

(Continued from page one)

part of Huerta with the demands of the government would end the present situation and leave things as they were before. In fact I can think of no other way in which the situation can work out, if Huerta does order the salute fired."

Senator Lodge, member of the foreign relations committee, held that return of a salute by Huerta would be a "back down" on the part of the United States.

HUERTA SUBMITS U. S. DEMANDS TO MEXICAN SENATE

MEXICO CITY—General Huerta submitted to an executive session of the Mexican Senate Wednesday the demands of the American government for a salute to the flag.

In reply to a request for his opinion of the trouble at Tampico President Huerta sent this cable despatch:

Mexico is not engaged in controversy with anybody, still less with the great American people. The Tampico incident is of no importance.

POWERS TO LEAVE MEXICO SITUATION IN HANDS OF U. S.

WASHINGTON—After a conference with Ambassador Von Bernstorff of Germany today, Secretary Bryan went to the White House to talk with President Wilson. The Mexican situation was discussed by Mr. Bryan and the ambassador, who said that European powers would continue their "hands off" policy and leave the situation entirely to the United States.

The conference with the ambassador followed conferences which Mr. Bryan held with John Lind and several Pan-American diplomats.

The ambassador said he was certain the United States would take all steps necessary to protect the subjects of other nations in Mexico as well as Americans.

House Committee Approves

Unanimous approval of the President's course was given today by the House foreign affairs committee in executive session.

The committee was informed that President Wilson yesterday indicated that he would remove Charge O'Shaughnessy if he could, without substituting another representative at Mexico City.

The President, it was stated, will send a message to Congress or to the foreign affairs committee of the House after the fleet arrives next week, provided Huerta does not give the demanded salute.

Chairman Flood said the committee need have no apprehension that the President would seize Tampico or other ports without first looking to Congress for approval.

Complete history of events leading up to the despatch of the battleship fleet was given to members, together with President Wilson's views as to future action, should the demonstration fail.

Denial by Mr. Tumulty

Although holding that the proposed blockade of Mexican ports required congressional sanction, Representative Ainey expressed the opinion that no members would quibble over this point.

Secretary Tumulty denied a report that the President was dissatisfied because of the friendly relations existing between President Huerta and Charge O'Shaughnessy.

"The manner in which Charge O'Shaughnessy has met every emergency," he said, "has pleased the President very much."

Charge O'Shaughnessy, he said, was keeping in touch with the President and up to the present time Mexico City is tranquil.

Proposals put forth by the Mexican embassy in this city that Huerta would be willing to submit the various complications, culminating in the episode at Tampico, to the Hague for arbitration have not reached the President. It was stated at the White House that any such proposal could not be entertained for a moment.

"This is a question affecting the national honor and is not a subject for arbitration," was the comment made.

New Light on the Arrest

It was pointed out that, while seven of the bluejackets arrested at Tampico were placed in custody on Mexican territory, two additional were taken from an American launch flying the American flag, a violation of United States territory.

No steps have yet been taken to interfere with the constitutionalists getting arms and ammunition from this side of the border.

Rear Admiral Fiske returned today from Hampton Roads after giving final sailing orders to Rear Admiral Badger. No messages were received by the navy department early today from Rear Admirals Mayo, Fletcher or Badger.

Secretary Daniels left here at noon today for New York where he will speak tonight at a banquet of the Navy League.

President Tells Details

To members of the foreign affairs and relations committees of Congress Wednesday the President outlined the program of action. Should circumstances demand it, Rear Admiral Badger, commanding the warships en route to Tampico, will act without waiting further word from Washington.

There will be no declaration of war, the President contending that ample precedents justify seizure of ports to obtain reparation for national affront without going to the extreme of such a declaration.

The occupation of Mexican ports will

cease when American honor has been satisfied through compliance with the President's demands, unless Congress should determine otherwise.

Bay State Men Favor Move

President Wilson has the unqualified support of both the Massachusetts senators in his attitude on the Mexican question. Senator Weeks has offered his services to the President. Having graduated from the naval academy, Senator Weeks considers it his duty to offer his services to the army and navy whenever occasion arises.

While he has not been in hearty sympathy with the administration's policy toward Mexico up to the present time Senator Lodge thinks that it is the duty of everybody, regardless of party affiliations, to stand with the President now that he has gone as far as he has. After attending the conferences at the White House and talking with fellow members of the Senate committee on foreign relations, Senator Lodge feels that either intervention or an apology and reparation from Mexico is inevitable.

Senator Weeks believes all graduates of the U. S. Naval Academy, who are not in the navy, should constitute a naval officers' reserve subject to be called by the President in time of war.

SHIPS NOW WELL ON WAY SOUTH TO PORT OF TAMPICO

WASHINGTON—The nine warships were reported well south of Cape Hatteras this noon. They expect to reach Tampico Wednesday noon. They are the battleships Arkansas, temporary flagship of Rear Admiral Badger, commander of the Atlantic fleet; New Hampshire, Vermont and New Jersey; the despatch boat Yankton, and the tugs Sonoma, Orion and Ontario.

Each ship carries supplies for three months. Each is fully equipped with ammunition, and the Lebanon carries an extra supply. The tugs are carrying a quantity of ammunition and each is equipped with two three pound rapid firing guns. The tugs will be used to land marines and bluejackets at Tampico and Veracruz if it becomes necessary to do so.

Final Orders Are Issued

Final orders for the departure of the remaining vessels of the Atlantic fleet to Tampico were issued by the navy department today.

The battleship South Carolina reported by wireless her departure for Guantanamo en route to Tampico.

Secretary Daniels said that unless conditions change no vessels other than those already ordered to Tampico will go to Mexico.

The secretary stated that the torpedo flotillas at Hampton Roads and Pensacola which have been ordered held in readiness for Mexican service will not be moved at present. The torpedo boats and the battleships in reserve, will, however, be placed and maintained in complete readiness for service.

Florida Not to Be Moved

The battleship Florida, now at Veracruz, has not been ordered to Tampico. It is planned to have Admiral Fletcher and the Florida remain at Veracruz to give assurances of protection to Americans there as well as to act as a means of communication by wireless from that seaport. The departure of the Mexican gunboats from Tampico to Veracruz is also said to be a factor in the decision to keep the Florida at the latter seaport.

NEW YORK—The battleship Louisiana was expected to sail south this noon.

PHILADELPHIA—The battleship Michigan sailed south Wednesday afternoon.

SAN PEDRO, Cal.—The South Pacific torpedo boat flotilla of the American Pacific fleet cleared San Pedro harbor early today for San Diego.

NEWPORT, R. I.—The cruiser Tacoma, en route from Boston to Tampico, was due to dock here to take on marines this afternoon.

U. S. GREETING TO QUEEN OPPOSED

WASHINGTON—Protest against official entertainment of the Queen of Bulgaria by the administration has been received by Senator Lodge from Brock Trowbridge, president of the Society of American Phil-Hellenes, speaking for 300,000 Greeks in America.

Attention is called to the statement by Prof. Oliver Bainbridge, now en route from London, to prepare for the Queen's visit here, that he would lecture on Bulgaria's reply to charges against that country brought by Greece and other Balkan rivals.

INSPECTION TO BE MADE

With a view to securing information that may be used later to change the present law affecting second-class construction a committee of the Legislature today inspects the ruins of the building at 1315 Commonwealth avenue, where eight persons, including Miss Irene Kille, who was found yesterday, were killed. In addition the state police hold an inquest at the State House tomorrow.

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS MEET SOON

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Woman Suffrage is to be held at the Copley Plaza hotel on the afternoon of April 22.

PEACE ADVOCATE URGES PATIENCE TOWARD MEXICO

Chief Director of World Peace Foundation Reviews Marine Incident at Tampico and Gives His Idea of the Right

PRECEDENTS TALKED

By EDWIN D. MEAD

Admiral Mayo was acting in strict accord with international right and usage in demanding the salute which he did as the proper reparation for the unwarranted arrest of our marines at Tampico. These men wore our naval uniform, and the boat by which they came ashore on a simple and proper errand flew our flag. Their arrest was a mistake on the part of the Mexican official. It was not very surprising, in view of the fact that he attached some military significance to their landing; but it was a culpable mistake, as was recognized in the apology made by the higher authorities who, when they were communicated with, at once freed the men.

The arrest was a case of the international bad manners for which the reparation demanded by Admiral Mayo is customary and proper, the prescribed and accepted thing for such cases. The precedents are well known; and we have ourselves faithfully paid our own penalties when we have been the offenders.

Nation's Rights Considered

The higher consideration is how far, as both the President and Mr. Bryan have just been asking pertinently in the Panama issue, it is sane and sensible to press our abstract rights in a particular case?

The real question is whether the present portentous demonstration is not out of all proportion to the occasion of the Mexican refusal or delay about firing a particular kind of salute.

In the three cases, in which we ourselves saluted the flags of Spain, France and Brazil, we did it only after long negotiations to determine precisely the provocation and circumstances. Can we not afford some corresponding time and patience in demanding a particular kind of salute to our own flag, especially when we are dealing not with a strong and settled government, but with a distracted nation in the throes of revolution?

This Nation Followed Precedent

We ourselves took our medicine only after months of delicate and deliberate interchanges; and we should properly have resented the shaking of a navy in our face to make us polite. Any appearance of bullying or menace on the part of our great nation toward weak and helpless Mexico would only win friends for Huerta and bolster up his crumbling government.

I refuse to construe the present demonstration, so ridiculously disproportionate to the superficial or advertised occasion, as meant merely to enforce a flag salute.

The patient and restrained conduct of this whole perplexing Mexican business by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan has been such as commands us to believe that they are thoroughly actuated by peace motives and have no purpose to play the bully.

Huerta's Policy Recalled

Huerta's refusal to give a national salute to our flag as a reparation for the wrongful arrest of our marines is undoubtedly in their minds a part of his general attitude, to which he had given more serious expression in what he is now reported to say as to his carelessness concerning the fate of foreigners in the impending bombardment of Tampico.

Rightly or wrongly, our government has assumed a general responsibility for the protection of foreigners in Mexico.

Any proper provision for a serious contingency in the dangerous days which seem impending is legitimate, pending adequate international organization to deal with such disorders, and will have the sanction of public opinion.

Sober public opinion will not sanction an resort to the machinery of war as an arrogant menace or with any motive which is not disinterested and directed solely to the welfare of Mexico herself and the interests of humanity and world order.

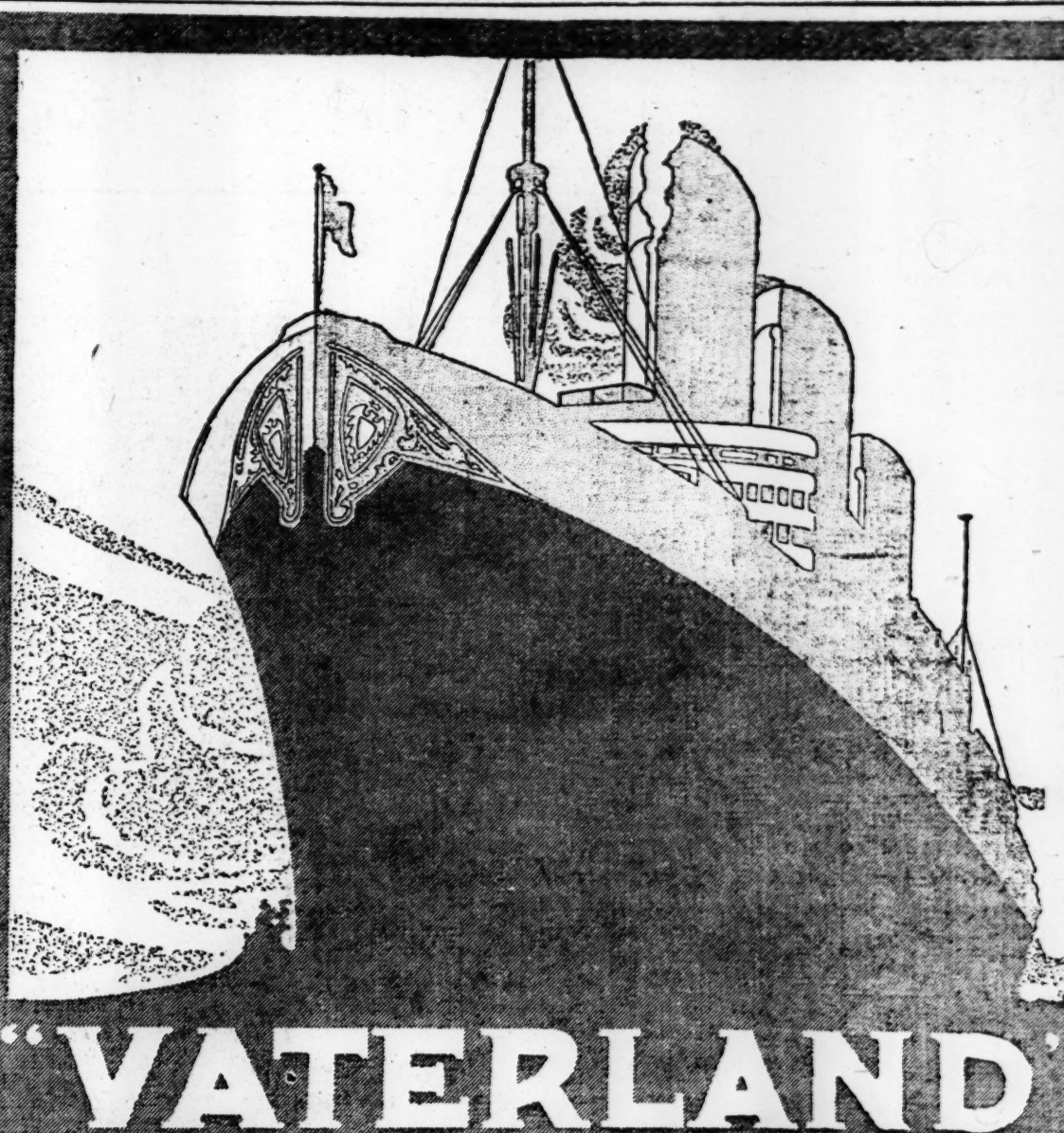
ROYAL ARCANUM GRAND COUNCIL WILL MEET HERE

Reports of Work to Be Heard From Officers and Governor to Be Dinner Guest

Members of the Grand council of Massachusetts, Royal Arcanum, are to gather for their thirty-seventh annual session at the American house, April 23. The proceedings will include an address by Edward J. Bryon, grand regent, in which he will note the condition of the order and give an account of his stewardship.

In the 12 months ending March 31 there were 594 initiations in the councils. The grand secretary reports on March 31 there were 15 councils with estimated membership of 17,549.

In the evening the grand council will dine with the Royal Arcanum Club. Governor Walsh has accepted an invitation to be present.



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OFFICIAL STATEMENT GIVES ADMINISTRATION'S VIEWS

WASHINGTON—The following statement was issued Wednesday as officially representing the views of President Wilson and the administration:

"In discussions in official circles in Washington of the present Mexican situation, the following points have been very much dwelt upon:

"It has been pointed out that, in considering the present somewhat delicate situation in Mexico, the unpleasant incident at Tampico must not be thought of alone. For some time past the de facto government of Mexico has seemed to think mere apologies sufficient when the rights of American citizens or the dignity of the government of the United States were involved, and has apparently made no attempt at either reparation or the effective correction of the serious derelictions of its civil and military officers.

Other Incidents

"Immediately after the incident at Tampico an orderly from one of the ships of the United States in the harbor of Veracruz, who had been sent ashore to the postoffice for the ship's mail and who was in uniform, and who had the official mail bag on his back, was arrested and put in jail by the local authorities. "He was subsequently released and a nominal punishment was inflicted upon the officer who had arrested him; but it was significant that an orderly from the fleet of the United States was picked out from the many persons constantly going ashore on various errands from the various ships in the harbor, representing several nations.

"Most serious of all, the officials in charge of the telegraph office at Mexico City presumed to withhold an official despatch of the government of the United States to its embassy at Mexico City, until it should have been sent to the censor and his permission received to deliver it, and gave the despatch into the hands of the charge d'affaires of the United States only upon his personal and emphatic demand, he having, in the meantime, learned through other channels that a despatch had been sent him which he had not received.

"It cannot be strike any one who has watched the course of events in Mexico as significant that untoward incidents such as these have not occurred in any case where representatives of other governments were concerned, but only in dealings with representatives of the United States, and that there has been no occasion for other governments to call attention to such matters or to ask for apologies.

This Country Singled Out

"These repeated offenses against the rights and dignity of the United States,

offenses not duplicated with regard to the representatives of other governments, have necessarily made the impression that the government of the United States was singled out for manifestations of ill-will and contempt.

"The authorities of the state department feel confident that when the seriousness of the cumulative effect of these incidents is made evident to the government of Mexico that government will see the propriety and the necessity of giving such evidences of its desire to repudiate and correct these things as will be not only satisfactory to the government of the United States but also an evidence to the rest of the world of an entire change of attitude.

"There can be no loss to the dignity of the de facto government in Mexico in recognizing in the fullest degree the claims of a great sovereign government to its respect."

Congress Approves Stand

The virtually unanimous approval which Republicans and Democrats alike gave the administration's initial steps made it apparent, that should Rear Admiral Badger find it necessary to act vigorously in an emergency, Congress would back up the American navy without hesitation.

The President told those who conferred with him that while placing most emphasis on the Tampico incident he reviewed offenses such as the arrest of an American orderly carrying mail at Veracruz, the attempt to exercise censorship and delay official messages and other episodes designed to show a studied attempt on the part of the Huerta government to offend the United States. But for the fact that no government had been recognized in Mexico, the President is said to have declared to members of Congress he would have recalled Charge O'Shaughnessy promptly.

CHANGES ANNOUNCED

Commencing at midnight tonight, and continuing each night for the present, all inbound Cambridge-street cars, including night cars, will run via North Charles, Leverett, Causeway, Portland, Chardon streets and Bowdoin square, until 5:15 the following morning.

MAINE DEPUTIES TO MEET

Prof. John Richie, Jr., will be the speaker at the meeting of the Dorchester Daughters of Maine on the afternoon of April 23 at the Dorchester Woman's Club. Mrs. Frank H. Smart will be the chairman.

SUBPENAS ARE ISSUED FOR MEN IN BILLARD CASE

Interstate Commerce Commission Has Summons Sent to Witnesses, Who Refused to Testify About New Haven Finances

LAWYERS SEEK DELAY

WASHINGTON—All witnesses involved in the Billard Company incident of the New Haven inquiry were subpoenaed today to appear before the grand jury here to show cause why they refused to answer questions put to them by the interstate commerce commission relative to the relations between the Billard Company and the New Haven railroad properties.

General Solicitor Folk, however, said that he had received a letter from the attorney for Harry V. Whipple, president of the Merchants National Bank of New Haven and Samuel Morehouse, counsel for the Billard Company, stating that in view of the possible court proceedings, the clients had been advised to give the testimony requested by the commission.

Homer S. Cummins made a request for a delay in the court proceedings, but did not say what attitude he would advise his clients to assume in the emergency.

Mr. Folk said that he could not countenance a further delay and that these men had been subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury.

The witnesses who appeared before the commission last week and from whom virtually no information was obtained, were Harry V. Whipple, president of the Merchants National Bank of New Haven; Samuel Hemmingsway, president of the Second National Bank of New Haven; A. S. May, treasurer of the New Haven; Walker D. Hines, counsel for the New Haven; A. F. Clark, secretary of the New Haven; Arthur W. Bowen, assistant treasurer of the New Haven; Edward I. Field of New Haven, and Samuel Morehouse of New Haven, counsel for the Billard Company.

D. A. R. MEETING MAY 18
Mrs. Lucy A. Fay, president of the Founders Society, D. A. R., will entertain the club at the Old Cary house in Chelsea at its annual meeting May 18.

MR. MURPHY SECRETARY
Former Representative John J. Murphy of South Boston has been appointed secretary to Congressman James A. Galivan of the twelfth district.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

WRAP OF RED AND DRESS OF BLUE

A charming wrap is carried out in fuchsia red chiffon embroidered finely in green and gold and various shades of the same rich red. The black straw hat to be worn with it provides a good contrast, and is also noteworthy for its crown of finely jetted tulle and splendid black ostrich feather, says the Kansas City Star.

A very pretty and youthful pale-blue satin is arranged at the back with full draperies of chiffon in the same color. These draperies are caught up panner fashion, but from beneath them a long chiffon sash falls to the hem of the skirt. The corsage is arranged with fichu folds fastened with a knot of pink flowers, from which hang long loops and streamers of black ribbon velvet. The long kimono sleeves are finished at the wrist with a double frill of the chiffon tipped with orange. A hat of the fine, shiny straw which is now fashionable is charming with this dress, and is trimmed with pink carnations and sprigs of their green, and a cachepeigne of brown velvet.

WORTH KNOWING

Before using a new comb wash it in soapy water, and when dry rub with a little olive oil. It will then last twice as long.

To make jam or marmalade look clear without skimming it add a piece of butter the size of an egg before removing the fruit from the fire.

When next cooking asparagus add a little rice. The dish will be found most satisfactory.

To remove rust from a knife, plunge the blade into an onion and leave it for an hour. Then polish in the usual way.

A cloth wet with camphor will remove white spots from furniture.

Salt added to the water in which dessert, candies or puddings are cooled will hasten the cooling process.—*Janetville Gazette.*

GOWNS HAVE MUCH TRIMMING

Beads with almost every costume

The gowns of the present require much trimming, for they were inspired by a period when clothes were "fussy." The dancing frocks afford the best opportunity for trimming, and for dainty models of tulle, shadow lace and mousseline de soie the shops display an assortment of beaded, embroidered, braided and crocheted trimming. There are festoons and garlands of tiny flowers fashioned of gauze, silk or velvet which are charming. Chains of beads, particularly of crystal or jet, are arranged over the bodices and skirts of some of the handsomest models.

The tiered skirts call for a lavish use of flouncings, and these show beaded designs executed on net or chiffon in all the wonderful coloring of the opal, says a Philadelphia North American writer. Flouncings of lace also demand much attention, for the loveliest of summer frocks are developed of flouncing.

Silver and gold laces, woven with an extremely open mesh and showing large flower designs, are favored for trimming the evening frocks of the more expensive class.

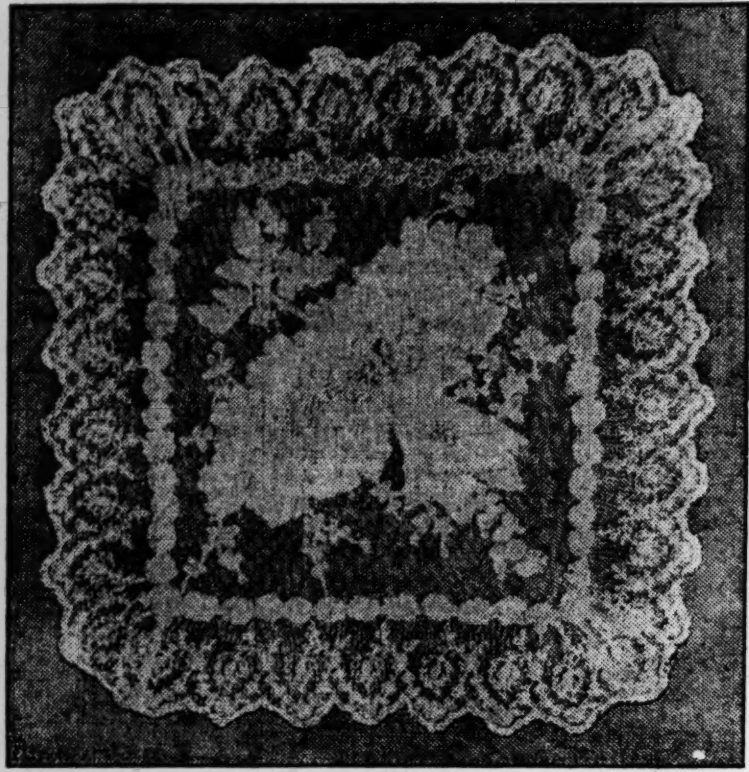
Tassels of silk or beads of unusually large proportions appear on suits, afternoon frocks and evening costumes. The latter are adorned with handsome white silk tassels.

Buckles play an important part in trimming the pretty frocks. They are jeweled with brilliant or colored stones and enameled in designs which denote the dainty Dresden china patterns. Other buckles are embroidered with heavy silk or braid, or fashioned of silk in odd designs.

The tango cap also requires effective trimming, and the charming models of metal nets are adorned with beaded bandings or cabochons of beads which reflect the gay coloring of the peacock. Pearl trimming is favored for the tango cap and metal laces, which are fitted over a wire frame to form the turned-back points which make the Breton cap.

With almost every costume is shown a long string of beads which harmonizes or contrasts with the color of the material. The beads are of unusual size and are fashioned of wood, porcelain, glass,

PINCUSHION TOP MADE OF LACE FROM THE WHITE HOUSE



Bit of curtain said to be a relic of time when Lincoln was President

Not long ago a man made the remark, "What a joy it must be for a woman who is a good housekeeper to have the chance to rummage about in the attic of a fine old house, like the White House, for instance."

Few women have the privilege of entering the attic of the White House, and some who have the privilege might not care to avail themselves of it; but the story goes that when Mrs. Harrison became the first lady of the land her fine housekeeping qualities led her to the attic, and there she found relics which had accumulated year after year for generations. What to do with them was a question. Lace curtains were among the principal things in the collection; curtains which had hung at the White House windows through the administrations of different Presidents. To auction

off this accumulation of furnishings seemed the best way of disposing of them.

The illustration shows a section of a curtain which was sold and was said to have hung at a window during President Lincoln's administration. The purchaser was the wife of a man who had been in the government employ for 30 years, and she made this section of the curtain into a top for a pin cushion, edging it with Phrygian lace, and presented it to her niece, who loaned it to the Monitor.

This curtain was of fine applique on Brussels net, resembling Irish pinnet, but of a very fine quality. It was said by an expert to whom it was shown to be in the same class of work as that done in Switzerland, and was undoubtedly imported from that country.

One may easily understand how eager women may have been to secure these relics, and it is no surprise to hear that they brought good prices in the auction. They were made up into all sorts of cushion tops and pillow shams and preserved as relics not only of the administration of certain Presidents, but also of an example of fine housekeeping of a President's wife.

SMOOTH MUSH

To avoid having lumps in mush, first stir the cornmeal with cold water and stir until a smooth batter is made, and add slowly to boiling water, salt to taste.—*Los Angeles Express.*

CURTAIN HAS TELLING EFFECT

New designs that may adorn summer houses

The woman who looks forward to spending the summer months in her country home is planning filmy curtains and dainty hangings which are to freshen up cool, pleasant rooms and charming bed chambers.

The wise woman knows her window curtains will do more than anything else almost to give the desired note of individuality one can't help looking for in the abode, be it of the simplest or most pretentious order, says a New York Sun writer. But it must be remembered by those who are perhaps "curtaining" for the first time that window draperies to be used during the warm days, when humanity escapes to some extent from the rigid conventionalities of winter, are quite different from those chosen for the town home.

There are numerous inexpensive materials which have been and can be used by ingenious women who are adept at originating some unique way in which to convert the fabric into curtains. But first let us deal with some of the new designs used upon old reliable backgrounds which the shops are displaying just now. The main idea is to have transparent gauzy effects which will screen the light yet not keep out the breeze.

The cheapest of all laces, Nottingham, appears this spring in designs of charming daintiness, in both square and round mesh. Stripes are also used with the small dot effect. In the popular flit net

of this year the squares have been supplanted by oblong designs, which introduce something of a novelty without doing away with the original appearance of the charming material.

One of the newest curtaining designs is borrowed from China as a dainty landscape effect showing picturesque pagodas, lavish ladies and weird trees traced on the fine net, making a delightful result.

Scrim, as every woman knows, has unlimited possibilities, yet in curtaining with scrim why not hunt about for the very newest styles?

With well stocked shops available the average housekeeper will have no trouble ordering her curtains, especially if she does not consider expense.

One practical woman has just had her summer home hung throughout in 8-cent cheesecloth trimmed with narrow cotton fringe. Another is using cream colored seersucker, also finished with a cotton fringe. The advantages of the latter material from the laundress's point of view are many, since they will not need ironing.

Such a simple and no doubt unattractive sounding stuff as unbleached muslin has fascinating possibilities under clever fingers.

No matter what the decorative attempt at the window of the sleeping room may be, the housekeeper must never neglect to see that her windows are provided with the extra dark shade for keeping out the early morning light.

DURABLE FRINGE

If you wish to make a durable and attractive fringe, decide on the desired length of fringe and pull threads as for hemstitching. Then hemstitch on the inner side without turning a hem. Ravel out fringe to the hemstitch line. This positively can not ravel. In this manner, writes a Los Angeles Express contributor, out of an old piece of round thread linen I made a much admired set of lunch napkins.

SHOE TRUNK

A trunk is designed specially for carrying one's shoes. There are special compartments for dancing slippers, riding boots, house shoes, walking shoes, golf shoes, as well as for brushes, polishes and cleaning preparation for white, tan, black and colored footwear.—*Newark News.*

LEMON BUTTER OF DAYS AGONE

Old-fashioned lemon butter is a prime favorite for luncheon, says a New York Sun writer. Here is a good recipe:

Wash, dry, then grate the yellow rind from one fine lemon into a small agate saucepan. To it add half a pint of fine granulated sugar, one fresh egg, a pinch of salt and a dessertspoonful of butter, five tablespoonfuls of cold water and the strained juice of one lemon.

Over a slow fire dissolve these ingredients, then simmer the mixture until as thick as molasses. Stir constantly. Remove the pan from the fire when the right consistency is attained. Pour into a glass dish or large tumbler. It is ready to serve as soon as cold, with plain uniced cake, bread or crackers.

Sour oranges may be used in exactly the same way with satisfactory results, but sweet ones will not answer at all.

GROWING HERBS IN A WINDOW

Why not prepare a kitchen window of growing herbs for the cook as an extra incentive for garnishing the food in a dainty manner? A discarded bread pan makes an excellent window box if a few holes are put in it for drainage, says the Newark News. This can be placed inside another pan. Sow the parsley seed and it will soon sprout. Another box can be filled with chives, a delicious herb, for garnishing salads and meats. A few red pepper plants of the tiny variety could also be started; they are ornamental as well as useful. Mint also should be included. This delightful herb grows quickly. This may well be kept separate.

ILLINOIS COOKS HERE TELL HOW

Delicious pudding, mushroom toast and cookies

Illinois cooks who have been contributing to the Delineator give the following recipes. A Chicago woman presents this as the easiest way to make cookies: First, have a shallow pan made by a tinsmith just to fit the oven. This enables one to bake more at a time and saves the constant running back and forth which is such a trial in cookie making.

Many different kinds of cookies can be made from one "batch" with little or no trouble, and will be greatly appreciated by the little folks. Use your favorite recipe for white cookies. When the dough is mixed, divide in three parts, flavoring one with lemon, one with vanilla and one with chocolate. Beginning with the lemon, roll it thin, cut with round cutter as usual; sprinkle some grated coconut, rolling it in; sprinkle others with maple sugar; on some of the thinnest place a lump of jelly, and cover with another thin cookie and pinch the edges together.

Next, with some of the vanilla dough make fruit cookies. Cut thick and press into the dough finely-chopped raisins and nuts. Roll some of the vanilla dough thin and cut with a doughnut-cutter. Beat the white of an egg and use to brush over them; sprinkle with chopped nuts and add here and there small red candies.

With the chocolate dough make some frosted cookies; cut quite thick in square or oblong shape instead of round, and while warm cover with icing made of white of egg whipped stiff, confectionery sugar and flavoring. Many other varieties will be thought of, according to what one has on hand, and they are much more interesting than plain cookies. Remove the cookies from the pan with a pancake turner and none will be broken.

Gingerbread Pudding—This is a delicious pudding, and is an excellent way of disposing of stale gingerbread. Mix a cupful of gingerbread crumbs with two cupfuls of hot milk. Stir once and set aside to cool; when cool add the yolks of two eggs beaten with a quarter of a cupful of sugar, the grated peeling of one quarter orange and a few gratings of nutmeg. Bake in a pudding dish in a moderate oven until the consistency of custard. Spread with a meringue made of the egg whites. Serve with cream or foamy sauce.

Mushroom Toast—If one has but a few mushrooms—and when one has to buy them they are an expensive delicacy—they can be made to serve a much larger number by preparing in this way: Peel, stem, cut in pieces, wash in cold water and dry between folds of a soft towel. Rub a generous piece of butter, vegetable oil or drippings in a frying pan, then put in the mushrooms and a little salt and pepper (more salt and pepper may be added if necessary afterward). Fry them slowly till tender, then cover well with milk and let simmer. While you are frying the mushrooms, make some toast (amount according to how many mushrooms you have), then cut the toast in small pieces and put in with the mushrooms. The flavor of the mushrooms goes into the pieces of toast and you can not tell one from the other. Let all cook very slowly till the milk is boiled down, then serve on a piece of toast. This is delicious.

Halibut à la Flamande—Cover the bottom of a baking dish with two table-

LONG BACK COAT WITH VESTEE

Front has the bolero effect

Little vestees are among the features of spring coats, and unquestionably they are smart and at the same time they allow the effective use of the fancy materials shown. This one is short enough



to resemble a bolero at the front, while it is a real coat at the back, and this combination is a fashionable one.

In the illustration it is made of taffeta with trimming of brocaded silk and worn with a skirt to match, but coats of this kind will be much used for fancy materials to be worn over white gowns, as a skirt of white serge and a coat of yellow gossamer or some other fancy material, costumes of the sort being greatly

in vogue for carriage and for spring resorts.

For the medium size, the coat will require 3 yards of material 27, 23, yards 36, 2 yards 44 inches wide, with 3/4 yard 27 inches wide for the trimming.

The pattern of the coat (8230) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manhattan agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

TURN TABLECLOTH

Probably you believe firmly you are practising all of the economies known to the up-to-date housekeeper, but have you ever turned inward the outer edges of a half-worn tablecloth? It is done exactly as a wide sheet is rejuvenated, says the Washington Herald, and if a very fine seam is carefully folded down on the wrong side of the damask, the joining will never show. Try it with the tablecloth which you had decided to cut up into napkins.

DISH BRUSHES

In washing dishes I use a little hand brush in place of the old-time dishcloth, writes a contributor to Modern Priscilla. I find it gets in the creases better than a cloth. It will not scratch or mar, but is quite as effective as a knife for scraping in cases where the food adheres to the dishes or cooking utensils. Such brushes are inexpensive. I usually keep two, one for washing the dishes and one for scouring purposes.

HATS COMPOSED OF WHITE VELVET

One of the leading milliners is making a specialty of little hats composed of white velvet or white moire, says the Washington Herald. These hats are dainty and becoming. They have, as a rule, narrow brims and these brims are quite flat. The crowns are supple and in some cases domed exactly like the crown of a man's bowler hat.

For trimming these little hats have a jaunty mount in flamingo pink tipped with black or a similar mount in tete de negre held in place by an enamel clasp. Or again, a white moire shape will be trimmed simply with a glittering butterfly made of fine cut jet, the insect being poised on supple wires so that it may sway to and fro with each movement of its wearer.

With simple tailored suits of navy serge, white moire hats give a charming effect, and the white note may be continued in the chamois gloves and on the gaiters of the little patent leather shoes.

NOVEL STYLES

Crocheted collars with vests attached in fur have come as attractive spring novelties. Collar and cuff sets of crocheted thread are also finished with a thin edging of fur.

Cut-steel beads and steel point ornaments are seen among the new jewelry. The most attractive medallions and lavallieres are to be had in the latter.

Tango caps with soft black velvet crowns and chin straps are made quite striking by haloes of metal-edged lace. The gold lace gives quite a regal look to the headdress.—*St. Louis Star.*

HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS

No Tacks—No "Wear and Tear"

No trouble to attach the shade. Held in place by Pat. Holders. No tearing of the shade—always works right and saves bother and expense. Wood or tin rollers. At all dealers.

Ask your Dealer for the Hartshorn Roller with the signature. 60 years' experience.

Stewart Hartshorn

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes



"GILT EDGE." The only ladies' shoe dressing that positively contains Oil, Blacks and Polishes Ladies' and Children's boots and shoes, shines without rubbing. 25c. "FRENCH GLOSS," 10c. "ELITE" combination for gentlemen who take pride in having their shoes look A1. Restores color and lustre to all black shoes. Polish with a brush or cloth. 25c. "BABY ELITE," size, 10c. "DANDY" combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet or tan shoes. 25c. "STAR," size, 10c. "QUICK WHITE" (in liquid form with sponge) quickly cleans and whitens dirty canvas shoes. 10c and 25c. "ALBO" cleans and whitens BUCK, NUBUCK, SUEDE, and CANVAS SHOES. In round white cakes packed in zinc boxes, with sponge, 10c. In handsome, large aluminum boxes, with sponge, 25c. WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO., 30-32 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass. The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World. If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us the price in stamps for a full size package, charges paid.

Make Every Course Perfect



Know of the thousand and one uses of KNOX Gelatine. Jellies, creams, frozen desserts, salads and candies. It improves every course. Try the excellent salad recipe below.

Knox Cheese Salad
1/4 envelope KNOX Sparkling Gelatine. 1/4 cup cold water. 1 cup whipped cream. 2 cream cheeses. Salt. Paprika. 1/2 cup American cheese.
Soak gelatine in the cold water and dissolve over hot water. Moisten cream cheeses with a little cream and work until smooth. Add American cheese, whipped cream and gelatine. Season and turn into individual molds. Serve on lettuce leaves and garnish with mayonnaise.

KNOX GELATINE

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An illustrated book of recipes for Desserts, Jellies, Puddings, Ice Creams, Sherbets, Salads, Candies, etc., sent FREE for your grocer's name. First sample for 2c stamp and dealer's name.



CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Aerial Car for Niagara

One of the new things that are sure to interest young visitors to Niagara falls is the big hanging car that is proposed to carry people across the whirlpool below the falls. It will be hung on six strong cables. The car will have a platform with a railing round it on which a dozen people can stand at once. It will run about 1700 feet and will pass 250 feet above the whirlpool.

On Learning Lessons

I have known many college men who learned their lessons, who yet failed to get from the college all they ought to get. But I have never known a man who failed to get his lessons, whatever else he may have got, to receive the full advantage of the course.—*Charles F. Thwing.*

Daily Puzzle

Answer to preceding puzzle—Organdy

THERE IS A GOOD STIFF BREEZE TO-DAY.



What girl's name?

Status of Mexican Peonage System

Position of Indian Below the Rio Grande, Always Much Discussed, Is Considered in Light of Present Conditions

HISTORY IS RECITED

The constitution of Mexico of 1857 abolished the conditions which made Mexican laborers practically slaves. It said that every man is free to engage in any honorable and useful profession, industrial pursuit or occupation suitable to him, and to avail himself of its products; the exercise of this liberty shall not be hindered except by judicial sentence, etc. Further, no one can be obliged to render personal service without just compensation and without his full consent, except work imposed as a penalty by judicial authority.

The state cannot permit effect to be given to any contract having for its object the restraint, the loss, or the irreparable sacrifice of the liberty of man, whether on account of work, education or of religious vows.

The condition of the Indian, who makes the great mass of the population in Mexico, has been the subject of much discussion. Peonage is the name now attached to the industrial system by which the original Mexicans were subjected to the Spaniards. The word means a day laborer, and the peons today are mostly the mestizos or mixed Indians who live on the haciendas and as servants and laborers in the cities, rather than the pure Indians who still keep to their Indian villages, on the land grants allowed them by their conquerors.

Various Conditions of Peonage

Stories of the Mexican peonage or industrial slavery vary today from tales of oppression and cruelty in the henequen fields of Yucatan to stories of the peons who have risen to become actual members of the land-holding class. Anselmo de la Portilla in "Espana in Mexico," published at Mexico in 1871, tried to defend the old system of "ripartimientos" and "encomiendas" fastened on the land at the time of Cortez. He says that though the laws governing the Indians may have lacked wisdom their object was "the spiritual and temporal good of the Indians." By the system of "ripartimientos" Cortez divided the lands among his soldiers and gave them Indians to work them, but gave the Indians no legal rights. The "encomiendas" were a later plan, by which the Indians were nominally protected, and set in villages or communities over which the plantation owner had jurisdiction.

The patrons or masters of the Indians were supposed to teach them "doctrine and good behavior," to defend and protect them and to keep a religious teacher for them. A commission of three Hieronymite friars was sent at the request of Las Casas, the Indian's friend, with full power to reform abuses, but they reported that the Indian would not work unless forced to do so, and so they found nothing to reform.

Under the Spanish System

Prescott calls the "ripartimientos" "a system of oppression seldom paralleled in history." Cortez argued that the Indian laborers were freer under the Spanish plan than they had been under the severities of the Aztec empire, though the best of the dominant Indians, the most intelligent and advanced, were among those reduced to servitude. An inquiry into their condition by Fray Domingo Batzanos in 1532 predicted the extermination of the Indians within 50 years under the Spanish system. However, John Foster Kirk adds a note in Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico" to say that "living together in communities like small republics, governed by their own laws and chiefs and guided and protected by the priests, exempt from civil and military service and all burdens imposed by the state on the rest of the population, the Indian constituted down to the period of independence a separate and privileged class, despised, it is true, but not oppressed by the superior race."

Labor Conditions in Mines

Even granting the humane protection by the superior race, the fact that the Indians were a despised and dependent people is the whole secret of the condition. No people can rise from under the weight of a social scorn that, generation



Yard of a ranch, a scene which is typical of Mexico

by generation, sinks them into an utterly servile state of thinking. C. Edwards Lester writes of the conditions in the mines of Mexico, for from the first the mines rather than the more wholesome resources of the rich fields were the object of Spanish cupidity. The mine owners had Indian workmen to whom they were to pay 50 cents a day in trinkets at their own valuation. "This imposed an abject slavery." A system of audit existed under which the owner of the mine debited the workmen with the necessities which he supplied and at the end of his term of enforced labor he was found

residing in a large house that was until recently always strongly fortified and even sentinelled at night, and its heavy walls sometimes included the huts of the Indian laborers or peons. The Indians looked to the master for protection when bands of savages or of guerrillas—followers of some turbulent political faction—made a foray. The master supplies a store to sell the laborer all he needs, for the hacienda is far from the city. The master maintains a church or chapel and a school. It was always possible in the remote districts for the owner of the hacienda to influence the

who has learned to rise. He is building up the democratic middle class, the lack of which has been the weakness of Mexico, with aristocracy on one hand, slavery on the other. The ranchero had a little land, he saved money enough to add to it. He had a season of successful crops, and he bought a horse. He became able to hire others to work for him and behold him, a ranchero! A prospect of bettering himself means new incentive to the indolent Indian. He works better, he begins to be a little more thrifty.

Hippolyte Gomot, writing in "Mexico au debut du XX Siecle," says that there were 8000 haciendas in Mexico and of these 3000 were devoted to cereals. Others were devoted to henequen, cotton, sugar cane, cacao, rubber and general market fruits and vegetables. Some of them are held by societies, but many of them are the enormous properties of one man, who often lives in the city and leaves the lands to be worked under overseers. Sometimes as many as 3000 workmen are found on a hacienda. Often the master is his own overseer and rides about his lands with eye and voice everywhere. He sometimes hires his laborers among Indians who live in villages and own their little pieces of land.

Peon May Change Masters

The contract made with the peon is usually made in holy week, to give it a religious character. It is supposed to last a year, but where the Indian is well treated he seldom cares to change. The wage is variable, from 25 to 50 cents a day, sometimes more. The Indians in the villages also depend on the master of the neighboring hacienda, since they have no other way to earn anything. Two or three days' work, however, is enough for their simple needs. The Indian's providence and heedlessness make him a prey to the dishonest employer, but now the laws provide that the peon cannot be held but may change masters without fear. A peon is received gladly anywhere, in the great scarcity of labor.

The paternalistic care for the people on the part of Diaz is naively shown in many of his laws and enactments. There are more than 30 paragraphs, for example, detailing the rules for the aguadores or water carriers. One of these pro-

vides that the carriers shall always be very polite to the public, and that they shall not play juggling games in the street. The laws for the criados or household servants are worked out with the same minute care. Each servant must have a little blank book in which his name and age and occupation and home are written by some public official, and each new employer must also be registered in the book. Then the employer must write his account of their relations. This book with its record will protect the servant when he is charged by any employer with any offense, though the purpose also is to keep track of domestic servants, so that employers shall not be hiring irresponsible people.

Conditions in the Mines

Under Diaz the daily wage advanced in many instances to \$1.50. Wallace Gilpatrick lately found the peon earning \$1 a day at the San Dimas mines. The oil-well driller works on contract at so much per foot and because of the long habit of not expecting much work of the peon the driller may earn today as much as \$30 a week if he works hard and steadily. He has a companion, or assistant, and one holds the drill while the other strikes it with the heavy sledge to a rhythmical singsong. One of these miners told Mr. Gilpatrick that the Americans only want money. He replied, "But they pay you for your work, while the Spaniards made slaves of you." "Yes," came like a flash, "and for that we drove them out!" Here is a national sense at work. Mr. Gilpatrick speaks of the peon climbing the rude ladders in the depths of the mines—the deepest in the world, it is said—with a sack of metal weighing 150 pounds on his back, held by a strap across his forehead. He says, "They were the nearest to beasts of burden that I had ever seen in the shape of human beings." ("Man Who Likes Mexico," 1911, p. 345.)

The condition of the women advances very slowly. The women of the poorer classes in all Catholic countries are taught that their one function is motherhood and housekeeping. The Mexican women meekly accept this destiny. They have a wonderful patience, gentleness and kindness. In the humbler Mexican homes one may hear in the early morning the dull grinding of the cornmill or metate. This is nothing but a sloping stone over which the woman, on her knees, rubs a heavy pestle, holding it by both ends and scrubbing much as she would at a washboard. It is very hard work. The washing is usually done at the brookside, where the clothes are pounded between stones. Indeed, travelers in Mexico say that it is usually cheaper to throw away one's linen unwashed, for it comes back in tatters! Few changes in method in women's work have been introduced.

An investigator of the Yucatan henequen industry lately has written that the labor is not too hard, as has been represented. He himself worked side by side with the laborers in the fields and says that the general expectation that the Mexican peon will not accomplish much makes the apparently heavy toil less grinding than is supposed. Yet he admits that on distant plantations there is still opportunity for oppression. The peon spends his money recklessly and the master at the stores thus gets back most of what he pays in wages. This followed also from the old custom of paying in scrip, an astute way of keeping the peon on the hacienda, for this money was worthless outside the master's domain. Diaz outlawed all these substitutes for national currency but they still are in use.

CANADIAN DOCK BUILDER HERE ON WAY FOR LUMBER

Tells of Plans His Government Is Making for the Development of Port at Halifax

Traveling to the South to buy lumber for dock construction, which he is overseeing in Newfoundland, H. Lindsay of Halifax, N. S., arrived in Boston today, a passenger aboard the Allan liner Hesperian, Captain Main. Mr. Lindsay has had the supervision of construction work for an 800-foot dock, built of all concrete, which has recently been completed at Halifax. This dock was 235 feet in width and Mr. Lindsay said it is one of several large wharves which the Canadian government is now building or is contemplating to build at Halifax. He said that the government plans to expend in this direction at the Nova Scotia city \$35,000,000 which will include the construction of a modern drydock.

Besides Mr. Lindsay there were on the Hesperian six other saloon passengers. Mr. Lindsay boarded the liner at Halifax, where she called on her passage from Glasgow and Moville to debark 25 saloon passengers, 181 second cabin and 377 steerage. At Boston the liner also landed 114 second cabin and 158 steerage passengers.

Among other saloon passengers who disembarked from the Allan liner here was Dr. A. E. Harris of Lynn.

C. W. ROSS GIVEN SILVER CUP
NEWTON, Mass.—Street Commissioner Charles W. Ross, who has just resigned and taken up other work, was called to the aldermanic chamber, where he received a silver cup from the employees of city hall.

TAGORE TO BE DISCUSSED
Rabindranath Tagore, winner of the Nobel prize for literature, will be discussed by Rustom Rustomjee, editor of the Oriental Review, in Steinert hall next Tuesday, at 8:15 p. m.

PUPILS TO GET GARDEN SEEDS

Everett school children will tomorrow call at the Everett Board of Trade rooms to receive flower and vegetable seeds for the planting of their gardens in the prize competition conducted by the civics department of the Everett Board of Trade annually. The pupils will be given their choice of seeds and they will be distributed at one cent per package.

RESOURCES TALKED AT FARMERS CLUB

EASTHAMPTON, Mass.—At the annual dinner of the Easthampton Farmers Club last evening, the Rev. J. S. Lyon of Holyoke spoke on "The Possibilities of New England."

RADCLIFFE STUDENTS ELECT

Radcliffe Student Government Association elected these officers yesterday: Rachel Lewis '15 of Walpole, president; Dorothy Worrell '15 of Dorchester, vice-president; Katherine Hodge '16 of New York, secretary, and Elizabeth Burrage '16, treasurer.

MISSIONS AIDED BY WILL

DEDHAM, Mass.—By the will of George S. Gould, late of Wellesley, inventoried Wednesday in the Norfolk probate court, \$100 goes to the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. There is \$10,000 in personal property.

MAYOR RIDES FIRE APPARATUS

Mayor Timothy W. Good of Cambridge approved the \$11,000 worth of new fire apparatus at Inman square fire house, Cambridge, yesterday, when he rode in the driver's seat of each piece of apparatus.

SINGLE TAX DISCUSSED

NEWTON, Mass.—"The Single Tax" was discussed by several speakers at the monthly meeting of the Newton Progressive city committee in Odd Fellows' hall, Newtonville, last night.

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MISS JACKSON SOON TO SAIL TO COLLECT WORKS OF ART

Woman Who Has Been Engaged at Fogg Museum Will Leave Last of Month for Europe to Gather Material for New Minneapolis Institute

Miss Margaret Talbot Jackson, who was recently appointed assistant to the director of the new Minneapolis Institute of Arts and who up to this time has been engaged at the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard, will sail for Europe at the end of this month to aid in obtaining works of art for the new museum.

Joseph Breck, formerly of the Metropolitan Museum in New York city, is the director of the institute, and he is now in Europe looking up material.

Miss Jackson is a graduate of Radcliffe College in the class of 1910, and has spent most of her time in studying art museum work here and abroad. For two years she studied in Kaiser Wilhelm's Museum in Berlin, where is one of the best collections in Europe.

Last fall Miss Jackson came to the Fogg Art Museum to assist in the print department. Her appointment has been received with great favor.

It was several years ago that the lovers of art in Minneapolis decided that they wanted an art institute. A fund of \$500,000 was raised, and the building has been in the course of erection for the last year and is now nearing completion.

Miss Jackson in assuming the position of director's assistant, will aid in the procuring of the pictures for the gallery.

It is expected now that the first unit of the Minneapolis Institute of Arts will be opened in November of this year. Until this time Mr. Breck and Miss Jackson will work together in gathering a collection.

TREES TO BE SET IN HARVARD YARD ON LOWELL PLAN

Harvard yard is to be beautified with trees before commencement exercises in June by the forestry department of the university which will follow the plans sketched by Guy Lowell, the brother of President Lowell of Harvard. These plans call for the planting of a number of red oaks in straight lines in the northern part of the yard and to set out various kinds of trees in the Harvard Delta, near Memorial hall, where the statue of John Harvard stands.

Workmen in removing the famous Harvard elm yesterday unearthed the original foundation and a part of the corner-stone of the old Stoughton hall, which was built in 1809 by a former Governor of Massachusetts. A Spanish coin bearing the arms of Carlos III. of Spain, and dated 1776 was also found at the bottom of the roots of one of the big trees.

TECHNOLOGY PLAY IS DAY'S EVENT IN JUNIOR WEEK

Students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology give their performance of "A Royal Johnnie" at the Boston opera house this afternoon and evening as part of the junior week exercises which opened yesterday with the time-honored "Tech" rush.

The junior promenade this evening will take place at the Copley-Plaza, at the same time the freshmen, who have been excluded from the upper class affair, will hold their glee at the Tuileries.

Nearly all of the fraternities will hold social events during the week. Delta Tau Delta, Phi Beta, Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Chi Phi will hold house parties and Phi Gamma Delta will have a social this afternoon.

The athletic events will include the interclass track meet. This is the first year the track meet has been held in junior week.

SOCIAL SERVICE WORKERS MEET

The vestry of Temple Israel, Commonwealth avenue was crowded last night at the final public conference of the course in social service for volunteer workers. The meeting was opened by Philip Davis, director of the course, who introduced A. C. Ratschky, president of the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston, as the chairman. Mr. Ratschky spoke on the success of the course.

Rabbi Harry Levi spoke on "Religion and organized Charity" and Dr. Lee K. Frankel, for many years head of the United Hebrew Charities of New York, on "Organization of Charity."

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Several different collections of Burbank Seeds, each comprising TWELVE VARIETIES put up in a carton. The twelve packets would cost \$1.50 if bought separately, but the price here is \$1. With this special collection will be given a BOOK ON CULTURE OF FLOWERS, fruits and vegetables.

There are other packets of Burbank flower seeds at 10 cents the packet.

Full directions for planting and rearing are given.

(Filene's—Flower Shop, Street Floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON



These Mexicans are trying to earn money by selling coal

Innovation in Uruguay Argentina May Cut Ranches

NEW EUROPEAN CLOCK SYSTEM IN MONTEVIDEO

Government Makes 24 Hour Method of Registering Time Compulsory—Other Drastic Measures to Introduce Step

FINANCES IMPROVING

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—The republic of Uruguay again has gone on record as being progressive. The "Poder Ejecutivo" or chief executive, has just signed a bill which makes the 24-hour clock the official time of the republic. That is to say that instead of saying p. m., the word 13 is employed; likewise instead of 12 o'clock midnight it is 24 o'clock. The 24 clock time system is used officially in Italy and one or two other European countries and on most European railroads. In Uruguay this time will be obligatory in all government offices, telegraph, postal and schools. The metric system has been obligatory now for many years. In fact one can not buy a yard stick or tape measure in feet and inches. If a merchant were to be caught selling one it would mean a severe fine. Newspapers or other publications must not print an article in which the words "acre," "foot," "pound," etc., are used in a measuring sense. This seems like drastic measures but it is said to be the only way this nation can be taught a new system of this nature in a short time.

Uruguay has a monetary system copied after that of the United States, in which she issues 10 cent, 20 cent and 50 cent pieces and the dollar, which, in fact, is worth about 3½ cents more than the United States dollar. There is not a South American republic more anxious to advance along safe, economic lines than Uruguay. In recent years it was found necessary to retrench, because the money markets of the world have been unwilling to extend operations. Loans have had to be contracted for under difficulties.

But in the recent financial improvement Uruguay takes the lead, and the government is making ready to proceed with certain public construction works that were halted when it was found necessary to cut down expenses, momentarily.

CHILE POSTPONES MANEUVERS

SANTIAGO, Chile.—The government has postponed the army maneuvers until next year. The national railways are not able at present to care for the additional traffic imposed in transporting the troops to the maneuvering grounds.

AMAZON BASIN EXPLORED IN EARLY 50'S

United States Naval Officers' Experiences Then Similar to Those of Roosevelt Party—Rapids Bar to Their Progress

REGION IS UNCHANGED

Exploration of the Amazon valley and the regions adjoining the mighty river and its 60 or more tributaries, is going on from time to time, and each expedition manages to add a store of information about what is termed the great unknown interior of South America. With the Roosevelt party nearing civilization at Manaus, 1000 miles inland from the Atlantic coast, interest in the earlier explorations by other Americans through the Amazon country is increased. As far back as 1850 officers in the United States navy penetrated what was then possibly an even more dense wilderness in certain sections of the southern continent than it is today.

Lieut. William Louis Herndon and Gardner Gibbon, attached to the United States ship Vandalia, of the Pacific squadron, lying at anchor in the harbor of Valparaiso, Chile, in August, 1850, received a communication from the superintendent of the national observatory informing them that an order to explore the valley of the Amazon would be sent by the next mail steamer. In the report that Lieutenant Herndon submitted to the secretary of the navy, three years later, and printed as a congressional document the following year, the leader of the expedition enters minutely into the various phases of the work, the difficulties encountered, the strange scenes witnessed. Lieutenant Gibbon's report followed shortly that of his companion.

Exploration Recalled

Without going into all the particulars as to the start of the expedition, it may serve the purpose to state that various routes were considered before the explorers set out for the interior. Lima, Peru, was finally selected as the point of entrance. Many adventures beset the United States officers and their carriers as they went forward by slow stages. Journeying in the early 50's was more of a task than it is today, even where it is a question of going into the wilderness. Invention was not then so much the traveler's handmaid as at

The United States will be represented at Buenos Aires by an ambassador, instead of by a minister plenipotentiary. The Senate having approved the bill raising the legation to an embassy, President Wilson will sign the measure, as it is known that he approves of the step most heartily and that Secretary Bryan likewise favors it. Argentina awaits the change with interest, for there has long been comment there as to why the nation that stands first among South American countries in respect to progress is not also entitled to the highest diplomatic consideration, as is Brazil, where for a number of years the United States has maintained an ambassador.

It must be plain to the most casual reader of South American events that the future holds nothing but the best of fellowship for the great countries of the American continent—the nations that by reason of initiative, and assertiveness are proving themselves constitutionally strong in the face of such periodical difficulties as may confront all countries. In the case of some of the Central American peoples the political situation may not as yet be entirely satisfactory. In the Caribbean waters, the Haitian and Dominican conditions are far from what could be wished for. But education and freer intercourse are bound to develop better understanding, and there should be no ground for misinterpreting the motives of the United States, when by word of caution the northern nation offers its good offices as occasion may demand.

TRADE NOTES

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador.—Owing to a scarcity of water in some parts of the country, a decree has been issued providing for the free entry of water tanks of wood or iron.

MEXICO CITY.—The "pitahaya" cactus plant of Lower California contains a resinous substance now being used for the manufacture of soaps and varnishes, and for insulating purposes.

QUITO, Ecuador.—The Ecuadorian Senate has ratified the postal convention with Panama, which is considered an important move from a trade standpoint.

CARACAS, Venezuela.—Public lands situated on maritime or fluvial islands of the republic are to be alienated no longer, according to a recent government decree.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—The manufacture of cheese is conducted successfully at the Paysandu agronomic station, where both theoretical and practical farming is taught at government expense.

LIMA, Peru.—The bill introduced in the last Congress for the nationalization of the republic's coal mines is to be considered further when the necessary reports have been presented.

HAVANA, Cuba.—Work on the railroad to connect the Manati sugar plantation with Victoria de las Tunas will begin shortly. The new road will tap a rich section of Oriente province and bring the north coast towns into closer touch with the rest of the island.

CUBA DISCUSSES A FUTURE NAVY

HAVANA, Cuba.—There is considerable discussion in the capital regarding that part of President Menocal's message which refers to the purchase of two warships, and which is the recommendation of the government. Cuba has been striving to shape a naval and military program in conformity with what is considered the requirements of a nation of progressive ideals.

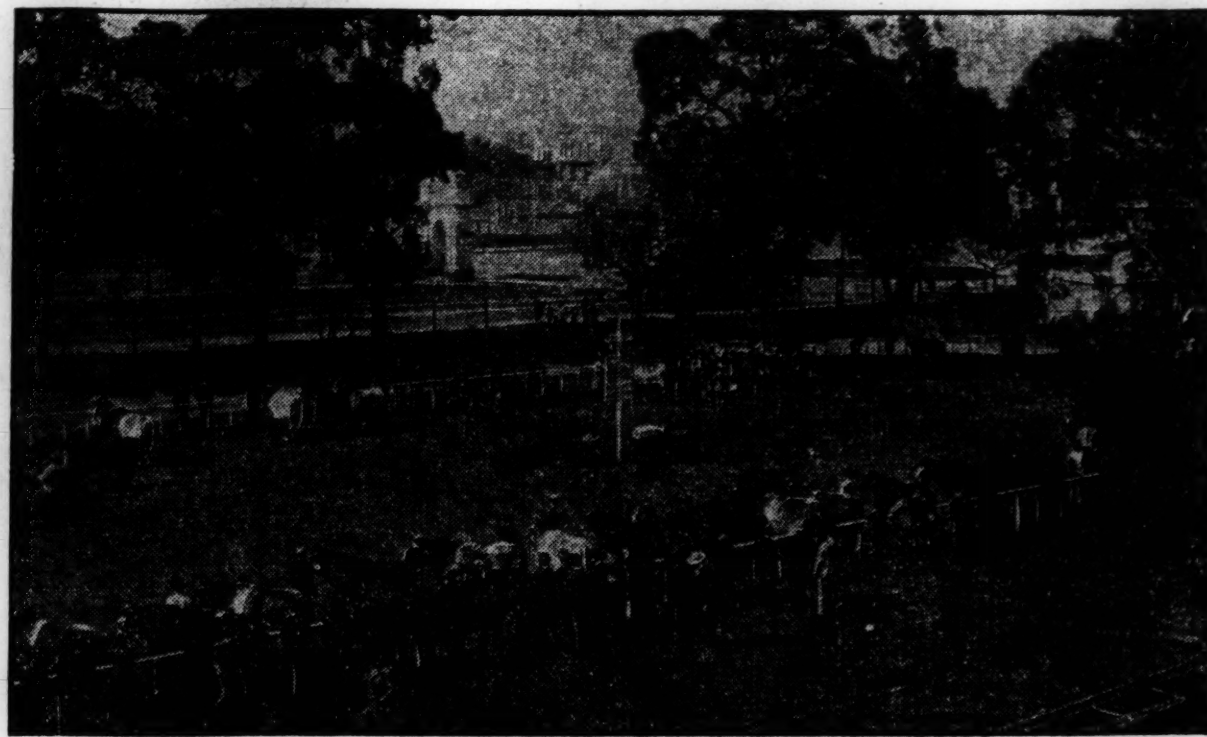
President Menocal, in his opening address before the Congress, also said that the treaty with the United States for naval stations at Guantanamo and Bahia Honda needed confirmation. There is a feeling, however, that this treaty will be ratified soon.

NEW DUTCH BANK FOR BUENOS AIRES

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The first South American branch of the Hollandische Bank voor Zuid America—the Holland Bank of South America—is to be located here. The headquarters of the financial institution is in Amsterdam. This is the first Dutch bank to go after business in South America on a large scale. The capital is more than \$4,000,000. The Dutch financiers interested are connected with the Rotterdam Bank Vereeniging of Amsterdam, members of two private banks, and representatives of the Royal Dutch Lloyd Company and the Banque Hypothecaire Hollandaise del Rio de la Plata.

CORN AND COTTON TO BE SEEN

ROSARIO, A. R.—In connection with the national cattle show, to be held here in August, there will be a competitive exhibition of corn and cotton.



Blue ribbon winners at South American stock show near Buenos Aires

GUATEMALA-MEXICAN ROAD JUNCTURE ENCOURAGES TRADE

Activity in Official and Business Circles Increases, as Only Few Miles of Construction Remains to Be Done Before Railways Connect Capitals of Two Republics

MEXICO CITY.—Less than a dozen miles of railway line remain to be completed before there will be through trains from this capital to the city of Guatemala and beyond, say high officials of the National Railways. They say they have been notified by Minor Cooper Keith, vice-president of the United Fruit Company and president of the United Railways of Guatemala, that the construction of the short stretch necessary to connect the roads of that republic with the Pan-American at the Mexico border, is being rushed with all possible despatch and it is thought that within two months the line will be complete from here to the capital of the southern republic.

The local merchants and business men look for great opportunities when Guatemala is opened up as a new market for their products. Many of them have received notification from the industrial agent of the National Railways of the approaching completion of the through railway between this city and Guatemala already have sent their representatives down to look over the ground and study the prospect for trade, and the National Railways themselves have had representatives in Guatemala recently for the same purpose, so as to

WEST INDIANS DO FAST BRICK WORK AT BALBOA WHARF

BALBOA, C. Z.—In the laying of the brick floor of the completed portion of the quay wall at the Balboa terminals a squad of five West Indian masons, serving in relays, three men working at the same time, with two resting in reserve, laid in one day of 10 working hours, a total of 96,000 bricks. The entire gang, including the white foreman, Park T. Andrews, and the men engaged in handling the bricks from the cars, mixing and carrying mortar, etc., consisted of 67 men.

The masons laid the paving between the inner rail of the track along the face of the wharf and the inner coping, a width of 50 feet, over a distance of over 400 feet, covering an area of approximately 20,000 square feet. Counting five men in the squad, each laid at the rate of 1920 bricks per hour, or 32 per minute; three men being actually at work, the bricks were laid at the rate of 3200 per man per hour, or 53.33 by each man each minute.

The masons were paid 13 cents per hour.

VENEZUELA STOCK MEN TRY SILOS FOR DRY SEASON

CARACAS, Venezuela.—The introduction of silos to tide the stock over the dry season, is to be undertaken by Venezuelan ranch owners on the recommendation of United States Minister Preston McGoodwin. There is not a silo in the entire republic. The people as a whole fail to make preparations for the dry season when other weather prevails.

Mr. McGoodwin says a number of Venezuelan stock owners, when told about the convenience of the silo arrangement for cattle feeding, at once set about making air-tight receptacles. Such arrangements can be of only temporary value. But the government admits free of duty all material entering into the manufacture of farm implements or machinery. The market for silos is said to be exceptionally promising here.

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CATTLE AUCTION IS CONDUCTED ON BIG SCALE

Estates Dispose of Thousands Daily to the Large Commission Houses—Many Express Belief Land Should Be Divided

INEQUALITY THE PLEA

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Demand for an early partition of many extensive land holdings continues to concern the government, which sees that the question of soil division has become a political issue. The new parties claim that exceedingly large estates are no longer excusable. Although it is admitted that the present export trade in beef might have been impossible but for the existence of ranches on a large scale, the feeling is nevertheless that more small proprietors ultimately will produce the same results, and prove a better background for the country's development.

The manner in which thousands upon thousands of cattle are sold in the Argentine Republic is taken to reflect credit on the present method in permitting so extensive a business. In this capital there are scores of firms who attend to the sales of the stock. One of the largest of these concerns uses columns of newspaper space daily, in making known what stock is to be auctioned off at a given time. In a recent issue of La Nacion this firm had an entire page indicating by diagram where the cattle were to be drawn and the dates when they were to be sold.

Buenos Aires is the natural point for centralization, but the great ranches are located at considerable distances from the capital. The announcement by the firm under consideration stated that it had for sale 50,000 head of cattle, 15,000 sheep and 700 horses. The order of sale was given as from day to day. Then followed the names of the ranches where the stock was held. The diagram showed how far away from Buenos Aires the farms were located. One of these ranches had for sale on the particular day 6000 head. It is also to be recalled that these sales are daily occurrences under the management of many firms and that the purchasers of the stock are in most cases the packing houses that are trying now to increase their export trade with the United States.

GUATEMALA PAYS VIENNA SINGERS TO COME TO AMERICA

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala.—Paying the Esperanza Iris Vienna Opera Company \$12,000 for its services, the Guatemalan government contracted with the company for 20 performances, after placing the Colon theater at its disposal and defraying all the expenses from Vienna and back.

Besides the 20 performances stipulated, the company agreed to give several performances for the benefit of public institutions. At each matinee many tickets are given free of charge to children in the public schools and to teachers. President Estrada Cabrera is responsible for the enterprise in bringing recognized artists from such a distance. He instructed the secretary of state to give strict attention to the quality of the plays, and in every way is showing his interest in bringing the best talent obtainable before the Guatemalan public.

PLATA WOOL FIGURES GIVEN
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—Wool shipments from the River Plata country, for the last quarter of 1913, totaled 134,929 bales, of which 102,025 bales came from Argentine ports and 32,904 from this port.



Ribeirao rapids, Madeira, sketched by Lt. Gardner Gibbon

main trunk of the Amazon, which carries its Peruvian name of Marañon as far as Tabatinga, at the Brazilian frontier; below which, and as far as the junction of the Rio Negro, it takes the name of Solimões, and thence to the ocean is called Amazon. It is the same stream throughout, and to avoid confusion I shall call it Amazon from this point to the sea.

Tribute Paid Great River

"The march of the great river in its silent grandeur was sublime; but in the untamed might of its turbid waters, as they cut away its banks, tore down the gigantic denizens of the forests and built up islands, it was awful. It rolled through the wilderness with a stately and solemn air. Its waters looked sullen, angry and relentless; and the whole scene awoke emotions of awe. . . . I was reminded of our Mississippi at its topmost flood; the waters are quite as muddy and quite as turbid; but this stream lacked the charm and the fascination which the plantation upon the bank, the city upon the bluff, and the steamboat upon its waters, lends to its fellow of the north; nevertheless I felt pleased at its sight. I had already traveled 700 miles by water, and fancied that this powerful stream

would soon carry me to the ocean; but the water travel was comparatively just begun; many a weary month was to elapse ere I should again look upon the familiar face of the sea, and many a time did I exclaim, 'This river seems interminable!'

Lieutenant Herndon pays tribute to the possibilities of the Amazon river. What

embarked for home on the government vessel.

The second part of the report of the expedition was written by Lieutenant Gibbon, and he has many interesting things to say about the numerous rapids encountered in the wilderness. This description has particular significance at present, since the experiences that befell the American naval officer in the fifties, were almost identical to those of the members of the Roosevelt expedition a few weeks ago. The accompanying illustration, the Ribeirao falls, on the Madeira river, was sketched by Lieutenant Gibbon on the spot, 63 years ago. The picture gives striking evidence of the difficulties along the South American water course. The upsetting of the canoes of the Roosevelt expedition occurred somewhere in the Amazonian region where Lieutenant Gibbon pictures the shooting of the Brazilian rapids.

Lieutenant Gibbon's description is full of color. He says, speaking of the "Teotoni" rapids: "This fall is over 15 feet, 10 of which is at an angle of 45 degrees. The roaring made at intervals by the rushing of the waters over and through the rocks, sounds like distant thunder. Our little canoe is driven for safety out of the water to the land. The baggage was carried by a path on the south side to the foot of the falls. The boat was put upon rollers and transported 400 yards over a hill and launched into the river below. We were from daylight until dark at the work. We noticed that at nearly all the falls in the Madeira river turns as it cuts its way through the rocks, forming nearly a semi-circle towards the eastward; after gaining the base of the eddies the stream turns again to its original course."

Country Remains the Same
When Colonel Roosevelt reaches Manaus he will have covered the distance involved in a much shorter time than was possible half a century or more ago. But, undoubtedly, he may inform the world that conditions in the regions traversed remain much as they were when Lieutenants Herndon and Gibbon made their journeys at the behest of their government.

Aside from what he may have gathered in the way of fauna and flora on his trip the fact stands out that one of the earliest of the explorations, as well as the latest were conducted by citizens of the United States, and that today no two nations are getting into closer touch than Brazil and the republic in North America.

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JANESVILLE HOUSEWIVES IN CLUB TAKE UP WOMEN'S WORK

Activities and Achievements in Professions, Business, Public Affairs and Other Lines of Endeavor Considered

JANESVILLE, Wis.—Composed of busy housewives and homekeepers, the Philomathians, a little band of 20 members organized in 1900, has fortnightly meetings that cover a wide range of study. Travel, history and literature have been taken up, the subjects always being selected for their bearing on practical matters and with a view to bringing out facts that would make every-day activities more worth while.

For the last year's work the club took up the subject of modern woman. The members considered what she had done in the professions, in natural science, in drama, music, literature and in the modern business world. It also devoted a day to the subject of equal suffrage, papers being read for and against the proposition, and a debate following.

A day's study also was given to the subject of homemakers, the program being considered in the following manner: the home beautiful, the home sanitary, the home convenient and hospitable in the home. It concluded with a reading, "A Housekeeper's Tragedy."

The topic "Woman in Civics" was treated as follows: In response to roll call reasons were given by the members for the high cost of living, and papers were read on the playground movement, pure food laws of the state and women lawyers. A reading also was given from "Friendship Village," written by Zona Gale.

The present year's work has taken up the same line of study, but has divided it up according to the different countries represented. Germany, England, France, Italy, Holland, Ireland, Japan, the Orient and the work of the negro and Indian women are all considered on separate days.

This club always has been one of the

live organizations of the town, belonging to every federation, and sending a large delegation to the state and district conventions. It has been at the front with every project concerning itself with public welfare. It has given pictures and a bust of Abraham Lincoln



MRS. ABBIE HELMS
President

to the public library and has done a good deal of charitable work in a quiet way.

Though the club membership is small, it is a distinct factor in the city's welfare, and is appealed to individually and collectively on any public question. No clubroom has been secured as yet, but a woman's clubhouse is one of the much desired possibilities of the future.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HELPS CITY TO GET BETTER HARBOR

MARSHFIELD, Ore.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city has many achievements to its credit. Among them are listed its work to secure a large dredge for use in the harbors of the Washington and Oregon coast, raising funds for a railroad survey between Coos bay and Roseburg, Ore., and obtaining an appropriation by Congress for the construction of a sea-going hydraulic dredge, together with funds for its continuous operation on the Coos bay bar.

In order to get the first use of the harbor dredge the chamber obtained \$15,000 in cash subscriptions from the citizens of Marshfield and North Bend to keep the work under way until government funds were available for the purpose. The sea-going dredge has been completed. Vessels drawing from 18 to 20 feet of water now enter Marshfield harbor and the work of this dredge will increase greatly the depth of water on the bar.

The chamber encouraged the erection of a large pulp mill, now in operation here, which uses waste entirely from a

lumber and manufacturing company's mills. It is said to be the only such mill in the United States that uses waste exclusively in its production. The buildings are all of concrete, even the roofs.

For several years the chamber has been trying to secure a line of railroad from the Southern Pacific main line to Coos bay. This line is now under construction from Eugene under the name of the Willamette-Pacific Railway Company, and when completed will give this section connection with the Southern Pacific lines and the interior.

Through the activities of the chamber the Port of Coos Bay was organized, bonds to the amount of \$300,000 being issued and sold, for the purpose of supplementing the government's steps to improve the harbor, which is expected to be made one of the best on the Pacific coast.

The chamber is making every effort to set forth the natural resources of Marshfield and vicinity, which include timber, coal and agriculture, the latter embracing dairying, stock raising, fruit-growing, gardening and fisheries.

VICE-PRESIDENT TO WELCOME D. A. R. CONGRESS DELEGATES

WASHINGTON—President Woodrow Wilson, owing to the press of public business, will not be able to deliver an address of welcome to the D. A. R. congress next week, and has asked Vice-President Marshall to do it for him. Mr. Marshall has assented, and will be the President's personal representative at the congress. Other speakers on the opening day will be Speaker Champ Clark, Secretary McAdoo, and Edmund Westmore, president-general of the Sons of the American Revolution.

A special order of the program for Tuesday, the second day of the con-

gress, will be memorial services for Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks and Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, former presidents-general.

Monday evening, the president-general, Mrs. William Cumming Story, will receive all delegates to the congress and their friends and members of other patriotic societies, at Memorial Continental hall, from 9 to 11 o'clock.

Saturday evening, April 18, Dr. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, will receive the members of the congress and their friends at the New National museum, from 9 to 11 o'clock.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders
WASHINGTON—Changes in assignments in C. A. C.: Second Lieut. R. F. Cox to thirty-third company; F. Seydl, unassigned list and coast defense of Colombia.

Orders March 12, directing Col. F. S. Strong, C. A. C., to command of coast defense of Puget sound, amended. He goes to Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal., and the command of coast defense of San Francisco, relieving Col. R. P. Davis.

Second Lieut. G. L. Smith, Philippine scouts, April 27 to Ft. Myer, Va., for temporary duty and on July 5 sail for Manila.

Leaves: Maj. G. T. Langhorne, cavalry, military attaché, one month; Col. W. H. Arthur, M. C., three months.

Navy Orders
Capt. W. W. Gilmer, detached command the Pittsburgh, to commandant naval stations at Olongapo and Cavite, P. I.

Lieut. C. W. Early, detached the New Jersey, to Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., as inspector of machinery.

Lieut. Winfield Liggett, detached naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, to temporary duty on board the Montana.

Lieut. (junior grade) A. M. R. Allen, detached the Jarvis, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. (junior grade) J. D. Smith, de-

tached the Louisiana, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Ensign P. T. Wright, to command the C-5.

Medical Director F. W. F. Weber, detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., to command naval hospital, Portsmouth, N. H.

PROF. GROSVENOR QUILTS AMHERST

AMHERST, Mass.—The announcement of the resignation of Prof. E. A. Grosvenor to the student body of Amherst College yesterday morning aroused a keen feeling of regret. At a special meeting of the senior class following chapel service, a letter was read from Professor Grosvenor and the class voted to instruct the secretary to send a letter of appreciation and regret to Professor Grosvenor.

METHODS TO BE SHOWN
Latest methods of retail and wholesale shoe selling will be shown at the Y. M. C. A. tomorrow night by salesmen from the Rice & Hutchins Company. The salesmen were secured through the efforts of the School of Commerce and Finance.

CITY GRADUALLY TO DO ALL ASH HAULING IS PLAN

Administration Buys Motor Trucks for Long Runs and Expects to Increase Receiving Stations

FIRST COST HIGHER

Increased efficiency in the collection of ashes and garbage throughout the city and better laborers' conditions is the aim of Mayor Curley and Louis K. Bourke, commissioner of the public works department in the adoption of a plan using motor trucks for the long runs and for establishing eight to 10 receiving stations to take the place of the three now used and the conduct of this department by the city instead of by contract.

Mayor Curley says that within three years he expects to have his plan in full operation by taking advantage of every opportunity to shift the work from private enterprises to city departments. No existing contracts will be renewed, according to the mayor. This plan will be a gross increase of expense to the city of \$400,000 per year, but the mayor says that he will reduce this increase to \$200,000 by the centralization of the sewer division stations and the reduction of the force in this department which will make the total cost of garbage and ash collection about \$1,000,000.

The mayor says that the general advantages of the new system will be shortened hauls, which will insure prompter and more regular service to the residents.

On the longer hauls the mayor proposes to motorize the department, but will retain the horses on the routes close to receiving stations. Shortening the hauls would greatly reduce the expense over what it would be if the city undertook the work at the present time, but there is no additional expense to the delivery to Spectacle island as the disposal company's contract obliges them to take the material from the receiving stations and does not fix their location nor limit their number.

The large increase in the cost of the service over what a private concern can do the work and make a profit, according to the mayor and Commissioner Bourke, lies in the fact that the city pays its laborers \$2.50 for an eight-hour day and half holiday on Saturday. The contractor, the mayor says, pays much less, and the working conditions are a detriment to any community and should not be allowed to prevail.

The first step towards this end were taken last week when the mayor authorized the commissioner of public works to purchase two motor trucks in this department of the service.

The mayor believes that even if the Legislature forces the city to give the laborers two weeks vacation with pay that he will be able to keep the cost of the department within the \$1,000,000 he has figured for the work.

STORE NEWS

Participation in a house warming party will be enjoyed this evening by the employees of the Tremont Stores, Inc. The festivities will open with a dinner at 6 o'clock in Gilbert hall, Tremont Temple. At 7 there will be an entertainment consisting of music and readings by the employees; at 8 o'clock invited guests will be received and the grand march will start. Among the employees are several who have been with this concern from 12 to 40 years. This party is in celebration of the new addition which is nearly completed and will add about 9000 square feet of floor space of the store. Although some of the floors are completed so as to be used by the merry-makers tonight it is expected that it will not be ready for the opening to the public before May 1.

Walter H. London, buyer of leather goods, and George A. Snyder, buyer of stationery for the Jordan Marsh Company, are en route for Europe. They expect to return about June 4.

Among new members of the salesforce of C. F. Hovey & Co., are Mrs. Minnie J. DeWolfe, who has been with the store temporarily at different times, and James F. Hart, who was formerly with Brown, Durrell & Co.

Mrs. Olive Ashmore formerly with the Houghton & Dutton Company has taken charge of the new public waiting room which has been established by the Magrane Houston Company.

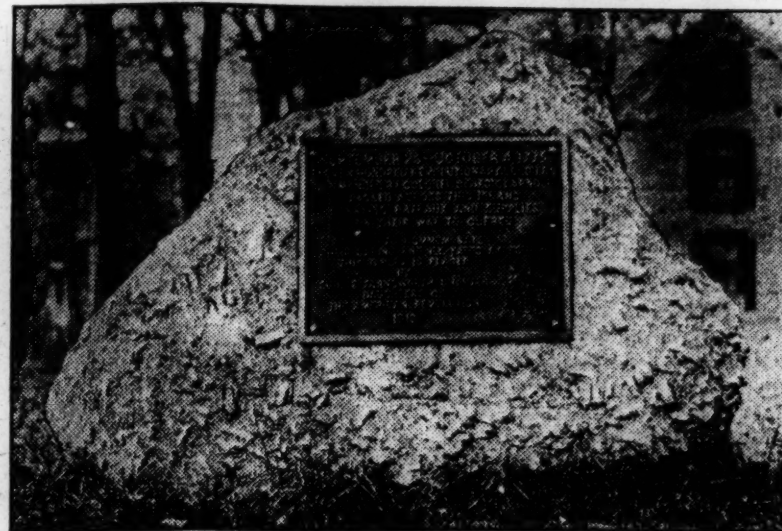
Miss Evelyn Simpson of the Gilchrist store, who has been away for 10 weeks has returned to her position in the superintendent's office.

Buyers in New York include W. F. Maher of A. Shuman & Co., Miss Jennie Canty of Conrad & Co., E. Levy and S. Rosenthal of the R. H. White Company, C. E. Bradley of the William Filene's Sons Company and A. Sanborn of the Jordan Marsh Company.

J. R. COOLIDGE, JR., TO SPEAK
J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will give an informal talk at the Boston Harvard Club tonight on "The Activities and Influence of the Boston Chamber of Commerce."

MRS. BERNARD SHAW ARRIVES
NEW YORK—Mrs. George Bernard Shaw, wife of the English novelist and writer of satirical plays, arrived in New York Wednesday night on the White Star liner Olympic.

SKOWHEGAN WOMEN PLACE MARKER ON HISTORIC SPOT



Memorial to Col. Benedict Arnold and soldiers in Maine

SKOWHEGAN, Me.—Situated on the Kennebec river and having a population of about 5400, Skowhegan originally was a part of Canaan, but was separated in 1823 and incorporated under the name of Milburn. The name was changed in 1836 to Skowhegan, "a place to watch," this having been a noted place for the Indians to watch for and catch salmon.

The Eunice Farnsworth chapter, D. A. R., in 1912 caused a boulder to be placed in the heart of the village, with an inscription to the effect that, in the fall of 1775, 1100 revolutionary soldiers commanded by Col. Benedict Arnold passed the spot on their way to Quebec. The high school building is located just back of the supposed landing place.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL—The slight changes which President Wilson made in Dr. Eliot's inscription for the new post-office building in Washington were not corrections; Dr. Eliot's English was good enough. They were improvements which put more meaning into words that will be read by so many visitors to Washington. If we take out one phrase, we shall see this. Dr. Eliot said, "Carrier of love and sympathy"; Mr. Wilson prefers "Messenger of love and sympathy." Both are correct. But "messenger," with its idea of a person interested in the word he brings, fits better with "love and sympathy" than carrier, with its suggestion of the mechanical means by which messages are transported. There is no question of correctness here, merely the desire that the inscriptions for this building shall mean something to those who stop and think of it—mean that the postoffice with its machinery is more than machinery, a real function of human persons devised for satisfying human needs.

The first step towards this end were taken last week when the mayor authorized the commissioner of public works to purchase two motor trucks in this department of the service. The mayor believes that even if the Legislature forces the city to give the laborers two weeks vacation with pay that he will be able to keep the cost of the department within the \$1,000,000 he has figured for the work.

MONTREAL STAR—Trees are the sort of thing we take for granted when we have them and miss very much when we have not. It is undoubtedly the case that much of whatever beauty Montreal possesses for the outward eye comes from its multitude of trees; but that plenitude is growing daily less. And yet these trees are not only valuable esthetically and as providing shade in summer, but by adding to the amenities of the city they increase its capital worth. It would appear, therefore, that we ought to have an official whose sole duty would be to look after them; a city forester, in fact, such as the most up-to-date cities are now employing. He would give the trees correct care; he would encourage them in the most knowledgeable way; he would watch for any signs of deterioration and keep an eagle eye open for the vandalism of private corporations. He would see that

all proper steps were taken to preserve the trees we have and to replace those which we unavoidably lost. He would be invaluable in advising on the layout of future highways. With such an official appointed, the city would make another long step out of the prairie stage of civilization. Will none of our prospective city fathers add this really useful plank to his platform?

SPOKANE CHRONICLE—Since last December it is asserted over 40,000,000 Chinese eggs have come into this country by way of Seattle, Portland and San Francisco. Reckoning the average price at but 24 cents a dozen, here is \$800,000 which should have been gathered in by the farmers of Washington, Oregon and Idaho in the last four months—\$200,000 a month, of which they will not receive a single cent. This is not all. The prediction is made that the business of importing Chinese eggs will be tripled this year. In other words if the farmers lost \$200,000 a month by not supplying the egg markets last winter, next winter they may expect to see \$800,000 per month paid out to Chinamen, steamship companies and importers instead of going into the pockets of poultrymen of this coast. Such a condition demands a speedy search for a remedy. Talk of tariff changes at this time seems out of the question. Talk of boycott measures is nonsense. But any plans which will result in an increased output at lower cost per dozen or will improve the methods of marketing now in force would serve to keep at least part of these millions of dollars at home, where they belong. Working together the farmers and business men of the Northwest have solved the apple problem. Farmers and business men have made the orange and lemon groves a success. Farmers and business men are now developing the alfalfa and cattle industries. Farmers and business men, working together, can take care of their home market with such system and at such prices that the west will soon forget the taste of Chinese eggs.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

MME. CARRENO IN RECITAL

In Jordan hall Wednesday afternoon Mme. Teresa Carreno, the pianist, gave a recital before an audience of only fair size but of uncommon enthusiasm. The listeners expressed their pleasure in every number played and gave evidence by their hearty hand-clapping that they regard the artist as an authority in whatever composer she undertook to interpret. Mme. Carreno's selections were as follows: Beethoven, sonata, op. 31, No. 3; Chopin, nocturne, op. 48, study in A flat, waltz in C sharp minor and ballade in G minor, op. 23; Schumann, "Symphonie Studies"; MacDowell, "Les Orientales"; Liszt, Polonaise in E major.

There is the glamour of brilliant technique over all Mme. Carreno's work. And the delight of it is that it seems to be there just because it cannot keep away. Virtuosity at a Carreno recital does not appear to be dragged to the fore against its will nor yet to be paraded out to show the performer's power over something hard to manage. Technique with the artist of Wednesday afternoon seemed nothing more than the good manners of piano playing.

Charm of reading, too, was as much in evidence as polish of execution. Beethoven, Chopin, Schumann, MacDowell and Liszt each stood forth in his most significant character. It takes a portrait-maker of unusual genius to make Beethoven the vigorous figure he naturally is without exaggeration of his intellectual side and to make Chopin and Schumann men of warm hearts without letting them become mere sentimentalists. It takes even genius, perhaps, to make MacDowell a hero of American action instead of a detached contemplator of the life of his times. With Mme. Carreno guiding the course of interpretation all these composers showed their best side. She knew their strong points and she let the audience know them. Well-mannered playing, keyboard style in keeping with the individuality and epoch of each music-writer won a joyful result, if the appreciation of an earnest

group of listeners is a measure of recital results.

HAYDN PLAYED AT HARVARD

Presenting "Le Midi" symphony of Haydn, an unfamiliar work in the concert repertoire, the Pierian Sodality orchestra of Harvard College gave its annual performance in Sanders theater, Cambridge, Wednesday evening before a large audience. The piece is written after an autograph score of the composer brought to light by modern research. It is in three movements. Its date fixes it as one of Haydn's oldest existing autograph symphonies.

On the program with the new production were the overture to "Phigeneia in Aulis" by Gluck and the second scene of the second act of Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel."

MRS. HEMENWAY SINGS

In Steinhart hall Wednesday evening Mrs. Harriet Sterling Hemenway, contralto, gave a song recital to much applause. She had for her accompanist Katherine D. M. Schaeffer. Mrs. Hemenway presented songs from the works of Schubert, Brahms, Gluck, Masse, Hahn, Benberg, Bungert, Reger, Grieg and other composers.

MME. ARNAUD IN FOLK SONGS

Mme. Anna Arnaud gave a recital of the folk songs of France at the Hotel Tuilleries this morning before a good-sized audience. Her selections included songs of the troubadours of the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries and songs of the people in the succeeding epochs. Mme. Arnaud had the assistance of Mme. Barriere-Burani as lecturer.

WANAMAKER MANAGER SPEAKER

Franklin N. Brewer of Philadelphia, general manager of the John Wanamaker store of that city, and George S. Cabot of the Paine Furniture Company were the speakers last night at the meeting of the salesmanship class of the administration school at Boston University.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

DIRECTIONS
To write a book of much account,
An author ought to try
To dive deep into learning's fount
And not come up too dry.

ON HIS METAL
The women—which is proper—
Who wed policemen bold,
Are, each one, sure her "copper"
Is worth his weight in gold.

Having succeeded in grafting pecans on hickory-nut trees, the farmers of Georgia may now turn their attention to the growing of watermelons on pumpkin vines.

NEXT SUMMER
So much do rural carriers do,
The farmers may, almost,
Expect to get their boarders through
The handy parcel post.

When Miss Jane Addams asserts that there is not a woman in Chicago who is capable of filling the office of mayor of that city some one should be moved to repeat that old saying: "Present company is always excepted."

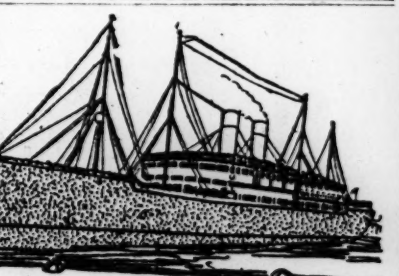
COMPENSATIONS
In former times, avar the ones who really ought to know,
'Twas not so hard to make a dollar last;
But if money did go further in the days of long ago,
Quite probably it did not go so fast.

HOTEL MEN START ON TOUR ABROAD

NEW YORK—Sailing on the North German Lloyd liner George Washington early today for Plymouth, Southampton and Bremen were 200 members of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association, who are going to spend two months touring Europe for aids to their business in this country. On their arrival in London the hotel men will be entertained by Sir Thomas Dewar, whose general manager, Alexander Campbell, also sailed on the George Washington.

The tour is the climax of a convention of the association here. J. P. McCann is in charge of the business management of the trip. The tour committee is: Louis Seelback of the Seelback hotel, Louisville, president of the Hotel Men's Association; E. M. Tierney of the Arlington hotel, Binghamton, N. Y., and Frank P. Ewins of the Savoy hotel, Kansas City.

MANNERS ARE SUBJECT OF TALK
"Gentle Manners in the Home" is the subject of a talk to be given by Mrs. Louis P. Nash this afternoon to the Mothers and Homemakers Club of the Roxbury evening center. The meeting is at the high school of Practical Arts, Greenville street.



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+ Potsdam Apr. 28
+ New Amsterdam May 5
+ Noordam May 12
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"Bremen" Apr. 28
"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" Apr. 28
"Kaiser Wilhelm II." Apr. 30
"Grosser Kurfurst" May 7
"Saale" at 1 A. M. Leaves no
(1) or (11) cable—Bremen direct.

Baltimore—Bremen direct
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THE MEDITERRANEAN
Bertin Apr. 25
Princess Irene May 3

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U. S. JURY URGED

W. WANAMAKER SUIT

PHILADELPHIA—An investigation by a federal grand jury of alleged customs frauds was completed here Wednesday when the jury made a report to the United States district court recommending that the government proceed to recover the duty losses suffered because of alleged irregularities in the importation of personal goods.

The report of the jury stated that the investigation has concerned importations made by "Wanamakers" during a period of upwards of 13 years.

TORPEDO ORDER MADE PERMANENT

WASHINGTON—Judge Veeder of the United States district court of New York, who granted a temporary injunction restraining the E. W. Bliss Company from revealing to other nations the construction of the Bliss-Leavitt torpedo used by the United States navy, has rendered the injunction permanent.

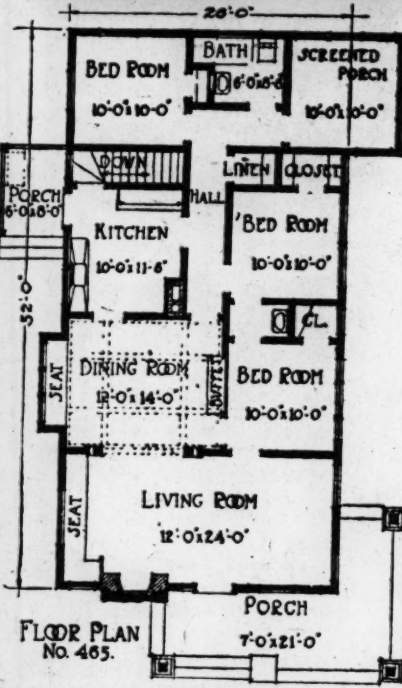
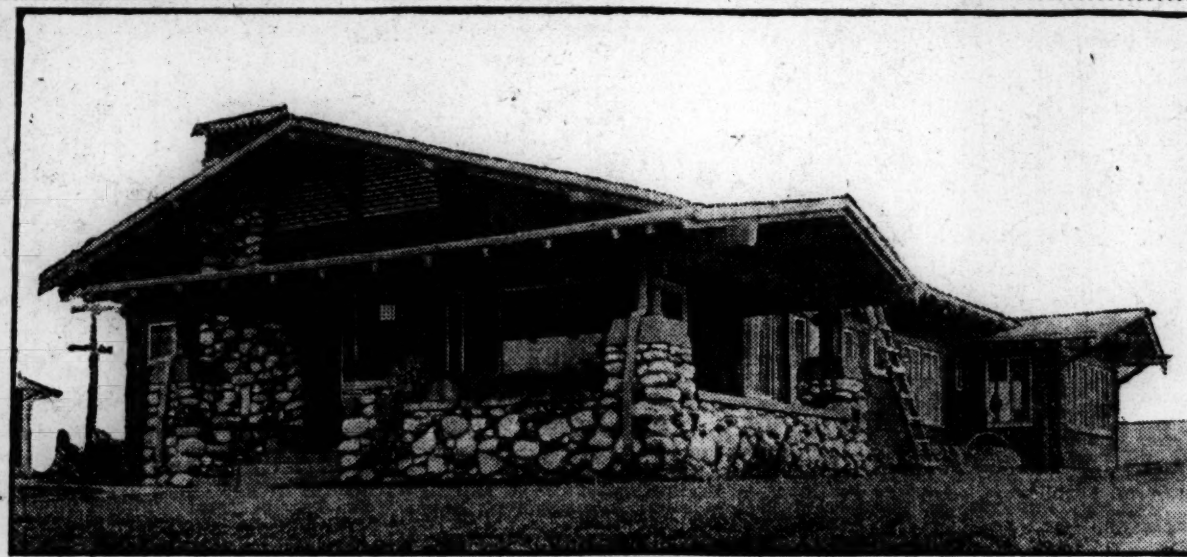
The Bliss Company was about to display the operation and construction of this torpedo to the Whitehead Torpedo Company of Fiume, Austria, when checked by temporary injunctions.

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BUNGALOW PLANS

BUNGALOW PLANS

BUNGALOW PLANS



REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

A Characteristic Craftsman Bungalow

DESIGN NO. 465. This is certainly a most pleasing design and is a characteristic Craftsman bungalow. The cobblestones used in the porch pedestals and fireplace are very artistic.

The plan of the house answers all the requirements of the average small family and includes a large open air sleeping porch that could be finished as a bedroom if desired.

The buffet of the dining room is larger than in most bungalows, being five feet wide. It contains deep drawers and cupboards for the accommodation of a large quantity of china and linen. The fireplace mantel is of cut stone and is very massive in appearance. The large window in the living room is plate glass.

The popularity of this design is remarkable. A New Jersey man who secured the plans of this house describes it as the most aristocratic little home he ever saw. Estimated cost \$2,000.00.

By special arrangement with the designer, the readers of this paper can secure complete blue print plans and specifications of this cozy little home for five (\$5.00) dollars. We have also arranged that any questions or inquiries regarding any of the homes that are featured on this page will receive prompt attention and detailed replies without charge by addressing JUD. YORR, The Bungalow Craftsman, 1045 Second Avenue, SEATTLE, WASH.—ADVERTISEMENT.

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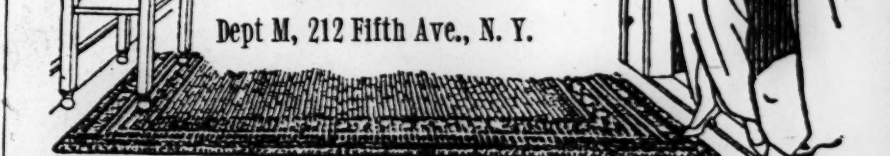
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SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR-GARDENER wanted; strong, capable, single man only; must have long experience on and capable of making repairs; must also understand flower and vegetable garden work; permanent position; no interview given; \$30 month and board; no answer unless you can comply with above. Address letter only, W. L. TERHUNE, Letter Box 500, Hotel Lenox, Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, stock clerk, with machine shop experience, in Worcester; \$15-18 week. Call or send stamp for blank. Apply to F. E. OFFICE (free to all), 48-52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

CARRIAGE PAINTER, first-class, a r. painter, steeper and finisher, \$18-20 week. Apply to F. E. OFFICE (free to all), 48-52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

DRAFTSMAN, young, unmarried, mach. designing and patent office drawing, 30-35 hr.; hours 10:30 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. in Boston. \$12-15 week. Apply to F. E. OFFICE (free to all), 48-52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

FARM HANDS, first class, milkers and teamsters, for good farm positions in the Connecticut valley. Apply to F. E. OFFICE (free to all), 48-52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

HOTSEMAN, single, who understands gardening wanted for a small place; must live in the house; references required. Apply to F. E. OFFICE (free to all), 48-52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

JOB PRESSMAN wanted—Young man, American preferred; steady work and permanent position for the right man; if applying in writing state salary and experience. Printing Dept., SHAW STOCK-ING CO., Lowell, Mass.

LINOTYPE OPERATOR, 2 or 3 yrs. exp. on union night work, 5:15 p. m. to 1 a. m.; \$20 per week near Boston. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

PRINTER, any age, who can make ready and feed press, make up weekly paper and distribute in writing and salary and experience. Printing Dept., SHAW STOCK-ING CO., Lowell, Mass.

RELIABLE, STEADY YOUNG MAN wanted to do general work in a factory; references required. PAUL MFG. CO., 14 Blackstone St., Boston.

WANTED—Young man, 18-19 years, 2 or 3 years exp. \$3 to start, in Boston. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

TYPOTYPE OPERATOR, unmarried, \$12-15 per week in Vermont. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

WANTED—Several all-round machinists. Apply to F. E. OFFICE (free to all), 48-52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—Ambitious printer who understands job and presswork; capable taking charge; only man of good habits and permanently near Boston. \$18-20 week. Apply to F. E. OFFICE (free to all), 48-52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—Bright American young man for errands and general work; opportunity to learn day and night work in all branches; good future; must be well recommended. T. M. WINKLER, 2 Cortland St., Boston.

WANTED—Man and wife, middle-aged, for small place near Boston; woman to do cooking, man to do general work and kitchen gardening; must have best references as to character. Address MISS W. L. CLARK, 100 W. Main St., Boston.

WANTED—Good wood turner. Apply to BRETT LUMBER CO., 25 Avon St., West Lynn, Mass.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

DRESSMAKER wanted experienced finisher; also an apprentice. Apply to MME. MEYER, 74 Boylston St., Boston.

FAMILY of TWO WANTS competent maid for general work; must have personal references. Address HATCH, Box 400, Hingham Center, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Experienced woman wanted; references required. Rev. Mrs. J. H. TOWNSEND, 12 Melville Ave., 1734 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID wanted, single family; references required. \$23-25 week. Apply to F. E. OFFICE (free to all), 48-52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID wanted for small family; plain cooking; commonwealth car to Babcock St. MRS. C. McWILLIAMS, 20 Manchester St., Brookline, Mass.

GENERAL MAID, experienced, wanted in town of Westbury, Mass.; good wages; unusually pleasant living and working conditions. Apply by telephone Friday before April 17, 1914, to MRS. W. BLANCHARD, Kendall Green, Mass.

GIRL with or without experience to do second work in family of 3. MRS. H. M. RICHMOND, 2 Brattle St., Winchester, Mass. Tel. Winchester 870.

HOUSEKEEPER, with or without child, for family of 2 and still maid. F. BARR, Yarmouth Port, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, a neat, capable woman, southern, colored or white, good plain cook, willing, work where there are 4 children, ages 2 to 12 years; references required. Tel. Brookline 4273 or write to C. KEITH, 138 Lancaster Ter., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged, reliable to do work in small family; good home, moderate wages, apply 1:30 to 3 p. m. to F. R. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted in small family; references required. Apply to JOSEPH TAYLOR, 96 Grove St., Fall River, Mass.

HOUSEWORKER—Young, family of 2, by April 21. White, willing, high wages, good home, 4. MRS. A. B. ALLEN, 1400 Columbia St., Washington, D. C.

LAUNDRESS wanted to take clothes home, wash them properly and dry outdoors, for a lady living in city. MRS. DANFORTH, 14 Blackstone St., Boston.

MANICURIST, hairdresser; city, \$6 week up according to experience. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

MILINER wanted, or good assistant for high priced dressmaking. Address GILBERT, 60 Pearl St., Boston; Tel. 3206-W Main.

WANTED—Good cook, capable of catering to a few summer boarders. L. S. JACKSON, Box 22, East Foxboro, Mass.

WANTED—In family 4 adults, a general housework maid; experienced, honest and willing; shore summers. MRS. J. L. AYER, Winchester, Mass.; Tel. 510.

WANTED—Young woman who would like to learn high-class dressmaking \$1 a day; call after 6 p. m. MARY E. MORTON, 50 Ricketts St., Boston.

WANTED—Middle-aged woman with good references, who would like a good home where she can be of service to the family who is absent during day; please state particulars and references. First letter, Mrs. J. M. LEE, 631 Washington St., Brighton, Mass.

WANTED—Woman bookkeeper, acquainted with stenography. CHARLES HANN, 20 Ricketts St., Boston.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; willing to go to the country, later, for summer. Address Mrs. J. L. BROWN, Oak Square, Brighton, Mass.

WANTED—Man and wife, middle-aged, for small place near Boston; woman to do cooking, man general work and kitchen gardening; must have best references as to character. Address MISS W. L. CLARK, 100 W. Main St., Boston.

WANTED—At Belknap county farm woman over 35 for women's ward and general work. A. P. BACHELDER, 21 W. Main St., Newburyport, Mass.

WANTED—Miller with good references at once; state wages wanted. LRS. LPT. TIE A. MOORE, Vinalhaven, Me.

WANTED—For office work, bright, honest, reliable young man; one with some knowledge of stenography living in Malden or Medford preferred. A. S. LOWME, 2486 Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Experienced alteration hands wanted on women's coats; no answer unless you can comply with above. Address letter only, W. L. TERHUNE, Letter Box 500, Hotel Lenox, Boston.

WANTED—A young woman to do second work in family of 4. Apply by letter to MRS. C. G. SCHIRMER, 1875 Commonwealth St., Brighton.

WANTED—Experienced girl for kitchen work; must be capable and willing; references required. MRS. L. C. LOOMIS, 1875 Commonwealth St., Brighton.

WANTED at all times, intelligent weavers and finishers. Apply at LLOYD CARPENTERS, 100 W. Main St., Boston.

WANTED—Girl for nursery work; will give good room, board, small wages and vacation in exchange. References required. MRS. E. D. CLARK, Bedford Rd., Lincoln, Mass.

WANTED—Traveling lady registrar for music school of the oldest Chicago conservatories is extending its work, wants a registrar to travel and select locations for branches; must be educated, know something about music and of good address; willing to accept of a salary; personal interview will be necessary before an engagement is possible. EXTENSION SCHOOL, 600 Old Colony building, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A bright, energetic saleswoman with exceptional opportunity for one experienced in the confectionery business. Apply after 12 noon or address BAILEY, 1875 Commonwealth St., Boston.

WANTED—Girl for general housework in family of 2 children; references required. Apply to F. E. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

WANTED—A quick, capable seamstress and finisher at once. MME. CLARK, 100 W. Main St., Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted to do light housework as mother's helper; no Sunday work; \$3 per week. Apply MRS. W. H. BURTON, 15 Acadia pk., Somerville, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ADJUSTER and sewing machine man, 34 years experience in the line; \$12 to \$18 weekly; references. MRS. J. L. CLARK, 100 W. Main St., Boston.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN (19), would like to learn day and night work in all branches; good future; must be well recommended. T. M. WINKLER, 2 Cortland St., Boston.

ATTENDANT COMPANION—Young man, 21 years, willing to travel, take care of personal property and handle financial affairs; references required. W. W. WRANS, 17 Norcross St., Arlington, Mass.

ATTENDANT COMPANION—Young man, 21 years, willing to travel, take care of personal property and handle financial affairs; references required. W. W. WRANS, 17 Norcross St., Arlington, Mass.

BLACKSMITH'S HELPER—Young man, 21 years, willing to travel, take care of personal property and handle financial affairs; references required. W. W. WRANS, 17 Norcross St., Arlington, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER or office clerk, residence Worcester, 30, married; experience 12 years; references. MRS. J. L. CLARK, 100 W. Main St., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced and competent, seeks a position; under-stand English and French; references. WILLIAM C. BURNHAM, 12 Brookfield St., Roslindale, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER or over 10 years experience in general bookkeeping and office management wants position; can furnish best of references. C. F. MORRIS, 25 Wollaston, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER, first-class, double entry, also a salesman of ability, 10 years with State Milk Co., Worcester, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER, also experience as auditor and stock keeper, 35, married, high school graduate; good references; mention 1203. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, also accountant; good references; mention 1203. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

BOY (18), colored, wants work as chore boy, errand, general work, etc.; references. EDWARD A. ALLEN, 32 Sawyer St., Cambridge, Mass.

BOY (15) would like to work in garage or as errand boy. ROBERT H. FUHRMAN, 2 Chauncy Pl., Cambridge, Mass.

Colored man wants situation; best references. EDWARD D. ALLEN, 32 Sawyer St., Cambridge, Mass.

CABINETMAKER and French polisher, 35 years' experience, careful, reliable, desires position or work; references. AUGUST HARTWIG, 128 Chestnut Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

CARETAKER—Man and wife (41 and 39), understand farming and poultry raising; wife experienced as cook and waitress; 1 child, boy 6 years; \$30 month. Mention 1203. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

GENERAL OR JANITOR WORK wanted by man who is handy with tools; long experience in all kinds of general work; references. NORMAN LOWWAY, 108 Dartmouth St., Boston.

GENERAL WORK of all kind wanted by man who is handy with tools; long experience in all kinds of general work; references. MYRON L. WHEELLOCK, 3 Austin Pl., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL WORK, cleaning carpets, rugs, or any kind of help around house; references. RICHARD PARODY, 12 Say St., Boston.

GENERAL WORK of all kind wanted around a place, private or institution, by willing, competent man; references. E. HAMILTON, 2 Jarvis Pl., Roxbury, Mass.

HARDWARE CLERK, 35, married; \$14; good references; references. MRS. J. L. CLARK, 100 W. Main St., Boston.

HEAD BELMAN (colored), in summer hotel; 6 years in present position; best references. CHARLES C. EASTWOOD, 100 W. Main St., Boston.

HOTEL CLERK (24), experienced as front room clerk and as bookkeeper; best references. CHARLES C. EASTWOOD, 100 W. Main St., Boston.

HOTEL CLERK, experienced as head cashier and bookkeeper, desires summer engagement; best of references. DANIEL M. GREGORY, 100 W. Main St., Boston.

HOTEL STeward or assistant manager is open for position; best references. J. SCHULER, 84 Hastings St., West Roxbury, Mass.

JANITOR or choreman—Young colored man, married, wants work out of town for summer. A. HOLMES, 226 W. Canton St., Boston.

JANITOR or elevator man, licensed, colored, wants general work of any kind. CAROL C. MILES, 31 St. Germain St., Boston.

JOB PRESSMAN—Young man (24) desires position in or near Boston; experienced. ROBERT GRAHAM, 60 Harwood St., Boston.

KNOWLES LOOM-FIXER, who do anything in weave room; 38; single; \$15.50 per week; West; excellent references. Mention 1204. FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR (colored) wants position in private family; 6 years' experience, 3 in repair shop, 2 in private family. JOSEPH WILSON, 12 Dundee St., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR wants position; strictly temperate, good references; no answer unless you can comply with above. Address letter only, W. L. TERHUNE, Letter Box 500, Hotel Lenox, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR—Position wanted, private or truck; 24; strictly temperate; best references. FRANK T. FREEMAN, 133 Banks St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR—Young man wants situation; private family preferred; strictly temperate and trustworthy; references. P. H. FERRIS, 2 Blue Hill Ave., Roxbury, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, truck or private car, own repairs; references. WILLIAM R. SMITH, 100 W. Main St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR (23) wishes position; good references; experienced on several makes of cars; references. MRS. J. L. CLARK, 100 W. Main St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR—Competent, reliable man wants position; good references furnished. J. H. HOLLIS, Free Reading Room, Waltham, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; good references; references. JAMES H. GUARD, 100 Kent St., Brookline, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, pleasure or commercial, 18; \$12-15 weekly; anywhere; good references. Mention 1206. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR and wife, housekeeper, 18; \$12-15 weekly; anywhere; good references. Mention 1206. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

CHIEF, first class on meats or pastry, for summer hotel or school; best references; temperate. ALEXANDER R. FRANCIS, 100 W. Main St., Boston.

CHIEF (colored) wants work by the day. A. C. WAINES, 762 Shawmut Ave., Boston.

CHEMIST desires laboratory or office position; 12 years' experience; references. W. BULLARD, Franklin, Mass.

CLUB STEWARD or manager, married, wife as housekeeper; American, capable, 22 years' experience; references. C. J. ELLIOTT, 100 W. Main St., Boston.

COLLECTOR OR SALESMAN (45), married, 22 years' experience; references. Mention 1208. FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

COLORED COUPLE with boy of 8 want situation in England and Scotland, doing all repairs to motor-generators, dynamos, electrical machinery, etc.; references. HORACE W. BROOMFIELD, Cape Channel, 52 Joy St., Boston.

OFFICE CLERK, typist, well experienced; 21; references. MRS. J. L. CLARK, 100 W. Main St., Boston.

OFFICE MAN with 20 years' experience in all departments, auditing and systematizing, desires position with reputable house. JAMES S. KING, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

OFFICE WORK, experienced in billing and accurate; excellent references; mention 1208. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

OFFICE WORK (21), single; some experience; good references; mention 1208. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

PACKER, experienced in brass business, 40, married; \$2 per day, in city; good references; mention 1208. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

PAINTER, first class, paperhanger, grainger, steady position with landlord; good references. JOHN L. JACKLIN, 100 W. Main St., Boston.

RECEIVING OR SHIPPING CLERK or packer (32), married; good references; mention 1208. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

RECEIVING OR SHIPPING CLERK or packer (32), married; good references; mention 1208. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

SALESMAN (30), married; good references; mention 1208. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

SALESMAN (42), married; Springfield or vicinity; good references; mention 1208. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

WANTED—Machine repairer (45), married; 20 years in one place; good references; mention 1208. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

SHIPPER OR CLERK—Young married man, willing and reliable; good penman; references. MRS. J. L. CLARK, 100 W. Main St., Boston.

STUDENT, young man, wants situation on a farm near Rochester; excellent references. J. ARVIS, 100 W. Main St., Boston.

SURVEYOR—Young man who has thorough training in municipal engineering and planning; references. L. R. WILK, 230 Lincoln St., Marlborough, Mass.

TEAMSTER wants position; can drive two or four horses; references furnished. HAROLD A. MORSE, 100 Summer St., Watertown, Mass.

THIRD CLASS ENGINEER or steam roller engineer, 35, married; \$18 weekly, anywhere; unusually good references. Mention 1208. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

TOOL JIG AND DIE MAKER, also sheet metal worker and machinist; 41; married; excellent references. Mention 1208. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

WALL PAPER MANAGER and saleswoman desires to make a change; best of references. JOHN H. CANFIELD, 201 Oxford St., Boston.

WANTED by thoroughly experienced rubber shoe man, position as salesman or warehouse work with manufacturer or wholesaler; references. EEO. C. A. 150 Congress St., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—Position as chauffeur with private family; best references. JAMES FREEMAN, 100 W. Main St., Boston.

WANTED—Work day or hour; windows washed, polished, rugs, and general housecleaning; good references. ROBERT M. BURNS, 54 Irving St., Boston.

WANTED—Position as chauffeur, for afternoon driving during college term; also driving summer vacation; good references. PHILIP OSCAR MOYNAHAN, 42 Dana St., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—Situation by American, 25 years' experience farming, gardening, or driving during college term; also take full charge; strictly temperate. GILES W. BAILEY, 195 Benton St., Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—Position as collector for reliable house; Boston or suburbs; steady position; no interviews; references. H. HOOPER, 34 Main St., Malden, Mass.

WATCHMAN or janitor (30), married; good references; Springfield, Mass.; mention 1204. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

LANDSCAPE GARDENER and cement constructor, thoroughly experienced, wants position; references. JOHN T. LYNCH, 4 Curtis St., Chittenden, Mass.

LATHE AND DRILL HAND wishes a position; strictly temperate and can produce references. THOMAS F. STANTON, 12 Chambers St., Boston.

MAINTENANCE (36), single, willing to go anywhere; exceptional qualifications for service with lumbering concerns; 7 years in several roles; yard and buildings; utilities as office man, salesman and manager; good collector; 4 years manager of spruce wood; references. MACKAY, 97 Cushing Ave., Dorchester, Mass.

MACHINIST or repair work; 40; married; 8 years in last place; good references; \$20 weekly; near Springfield, Mass. Mention 1208. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

MACHINIST (38), late hand or bench worker; good references; references. WILLIAM EDGAR, 300 Dorchester St., Boston.

MACHINIST, all-around man, textile preference; \$18 weekly; excellent references. Mention 1209. FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

MACHINE FORGER and general blacksmith; 41; go to any part of state; will make and repair all kinds of machinery; references. Mention 1208. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER secretary desires position with opportunity for advancement; 8 years' office experience; 3 years teaching; will go out of town. MISS W. E. DOUGLASS, 5 Royal St., Boston, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER-Young lady (18) having two years' experience desires position in or near Boston. ROSE FLEEMAN, 115 Thornton St., Boston, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER (24), 4 years' experience, willing worker, reliable; slight knowledge of bookkeeping; references in city and out of town. MISS FLORENCE HARLOW, 229 Washington St., Whitman, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER or general office position in a young lady with ability, references. MISS MAUREL E. LONG, 106 Burke St., Roxbury, Tel. Rox. 507.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR-18, good references; mention 1848, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 200.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR-A young woman wants switchboard position, or will answer telephone in an office. J. C. HARRISON, 100 Cambridge St., Cambridge, Mass.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, also clerical work, reliable, willing to work in any proper, neat writer; good references; mention 1199, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 200.

WANTED-1 day or hour work, plain sewing, mending, housework; companion, study, or any other. S. BLAKE, 22 Person St., Somerville, Mass.

WANTED by a colored woman, housecleaning by the day. SHAD BROOK FARM, South Berlin, N. Y.

WANTED-Traveling lady registrar for music school; one of the oldest Chicago conservatories is extending its work; wants a registrar to travel and select locations for branches and the best teachers for affiliation; must be educated, know something about music and of good address; apply by letter only (although personal interview will be necessary before an engagement is possible). EXTENSION DEPARTMENT, SHERWOOD MUSIC SCHOOL, 600 Old Colony building, Chicago, Ill.

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COUPLE wanted on small country place 30 minutes from New York; woman for general housework; man for general work; salary \$25 monthly; 3 in family; \$25 monthly to start; permanent. W. F. PETERS, 335 Lexington St., New York.

DRISMAKERS-R. H. Macy & Co., New York, require competent, thoroughly experienced drismakers on gowns and waists; wholesale experience absolutely necessary. Apply at office of general manager, 345 Broadway, New York.

HAIRDRESSER who understands how to sell and adjust hair pieces; state experience, references and salary. A. SIMONSON, 506 Fifth St., New York.

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EASTERN STATES

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PARCEL WRAPPERS-R. H. Macy & Co., New York, desire several vacancies; recommended girls, over 16 years of age, in parcel wrappers; excellent opportunities; permanent positions with advancement; good chance for beginners. Apply at office of general manager.

RELIABLE WOMAN for general housework in family of 3 adults; private house; good pay and position for reliable party; German preferred. Apply personally or by letter. MRS. HIRSH, 1170 Sterling Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED for May 15, girl of neat appearance, with good references, for general housework in family of 3 adults; private house; good pay and position for reliable party; German preferred. Apply personally or by letter. MRS. HIRSH, 1170 Sterling Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED-A number of experienced saleswomen for our retail candy stores in New York City; state experience and references. Address THE MIRROR, 110 West 4th St., New York.

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WANTED-A reliable general housemaid, one who appreciates good home, congenial surroundings, in family of 2 adults; good salary; references. MRS. A. RICHARDSON, 100 Parkwood Blvd., Schenectady, N. Y.

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TECHNICAL GRADUATE (20), 6 years' mechanical engineering experience; English-English translator, wants office position; best references. OTTO JOHNSON, 20 N. William St., New York.

USEFUL MAN-Swede; understands care of vegetable garden, lawn on gentleman's place; first-class references. OTTO JOHNSON, 20 N. William St., New York.

VALET-Young colored man wants situation; traveled in Europe and Africa; could attend to S. BOULIN, 1718 Ellsworth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED-Position as assistant to executive in progressive firm; sales and preferred; 8 years thorough training along commercial lines; would travel. HARRY LOWERS, 600 W. 15th St., New York.

WANTED-Position as manager of vaudeville or big picture theater; 10 years' experience; best references; only town considered. HARRY P. DEWEY, 144 W. 48th St., New York.

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SECRETARY-American woman, with business experience (stenographer and typist), desires position as private secretary, preferably in philanthropic, professional or educational line, with travel. MISS A. K. ALYEA, 307 Orient Ave., Hutterford, N. J., Tel. 29-3.

STENOGRAPHER with long experience (secretarial and law cases) and with reputation concerning ability is required. ANN M. TULLY, 211 W. 10th St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER and switchboard operator; 6 years' experience; also familiar with talking machine line. References. MISS PAULINE COHN, 27 East Broadway, New York.

TEACHER-Industrial work and domestic science desires a position during the summer or as waitress in a summer hotel. LAURA CASTER, Box 235, Trenton, N. J.

TRANSLATIONS-Young lady specializing in French and German translations; fluent in both languages; references. BELLE F. GREENBERG, 451 East 140th St., New York.

TRAVELING MISERION-Capable woman wishes to go abroad; services: expenses; references; speaks French, German, English. LILIA CREMER, 108 9th St., New York.

VISITING COMPANION or mother's helper; musical. EDITH LANGFORD, 101 E. 12th St., New York.

VISITING COMPANION-Educated young woman desires employment daily or weekly as reading companion, in English or French. MISS CLARA MCCABE, 313 W. 23rd St., New York City.

VISITING COMPANION-Lady wishes to visit Europe; references. MRS. J. KENNEDY, 1800 Mt. Hope Ave., New York.

BAYERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

EASTERN BOSTON	EASTERN LYNN, MASS.	EASTERN NEW YORK (Continued)	EASTERN WASHINGTON, D. C.	CENTRAL DETROIT, MICH.	CENTRAL GRAND RAPIDS (Continued)	CENTRAL-CANADA VICTORIA	
ACCOUNT BOOKS and all requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at BARRY, HEALE & CO., 109-110 Washington St., Boston. Phone Richmond 1492. ANDRONS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS H. F. MACY 410 Boylston St., Tel. B. 3609 ATOMOILE TIRE and inner tubes. Best quality; standard makes; immediate service; lowest prices. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 Summer St., Boston. BIBLES—Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for Catalogue S. MARSA-CHURCHETT BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield St., mail address 15 Bowdoin St. BHAKERS, Bakers and Brooms, Sponges and Camels Sains. G. H. WOODSTOCK & CO., 35 Exchange St., of State St. CARPET BEATING—Naphtha Cleaning, Vacuum Cleaning. ADAMS & SWEET, CLEANING CO., 130 Kennebec St., Roxbury. CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Gift and Birthday Cards. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield St., Boston. CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 7 Temple Place. 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Real Estate Market Fish Pier Activities Sailings

Henry W. Savage, Inc., report the sale of the three-story brick dwelling at 117 Warren avenue, South End, together with 1083 square feet of land, assessed at \$3000. The total assessment is \$7000. Susan A. Wood conveyed to Harris Wolfe, who bought for investment.

Another small sale effected in the South End district was made by Mabel C. Welch and others of property at No. 1 Bay street, near Fayette, consisting of a brick dwelling, standing on 703 square feet of land, all valued at \$2200, including \$1400 on the land. Bertha W. Quincy took title.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Ella G. Hunter has disposed of her real estate holdings at 844 Morton street, corner of Hunter street, and several adjoining vacant lots in all some 47,269 square feet of land, assessed for \$10, including the farmhouse, The land alone carries \$5000. Arthur W. Joslin is the new owner.

Loren D. Towle has sold to W. Parker Morse, an octagon brick dwelling house taxed to him at 170 Magnolia street, near Quincy street, for a total of \$4000. The 1921 square feet of land carries \$700.

SALE OF WESTON ESTATE

Deeds have gone on record conveying from J. Sumner Draper to C. Young of Boston an estate on Ox Bow road, Weston. The property consists of a large country dwelling, stable and 2 acres of land. The house will be improved by the purchaser. Poole & Bigelow were the brokers in this sale.

ROXBURY AND WEST ROXBURY

Lucia W. Maling has purchased from Harry L. Folsom and others, two three-story well-front brick dwellings at 123 and 125 Conant street, on a lot of land extending through to No. 10 Conant street, occupied by another three-story brick house, and assessed for a total of \$10,700. The land measures 4326 square feet and carries \$3700 of the taxed value.

Harry Shanky and another have taken title to the 2½-story frame dwelling and frame stable located 8 Millmont street, near Highland street, taxed in the name of Sarah F. B. Fenore for \$3500. There is a land area of 3450 square feet that carries \$1900 of tax amount.

Leo M. Nourse purchased from Jacob G. Ellis the premises 32 Wyman street, near Bolster street, Roxbury, composed of a 2½-story octagon frame dwelling and 3341 square feet of land. All assessed for \$4000. Land carries \$1200.

John O'Connor and wife are the new owners of an improved property taxed in the name of Charles T. Delitt, at 197 Chestnut avenue, near Spring Park avenue, West Roxbury, for a total of \$6100. There is a frame dwelling and 5475 square feet of land. The land value is \$1000.

WIRELESS REPORTS

Note.—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston: To Sable Island, 400; Cape Race, N. E. 330; Nantuxet South Shoal Lightship, 128; From Amherst, Channel Lightship, To Sable Island, 648; Nantuxet South Shoal Lightship, 192; Diamond Shoal Lightship, Hatteras, 330.

SS Abial (Br.), Liverpool and Queens-town for Portland and Boston, was 309 miles east of Portland at 11 a. m. Wednesday.

SS Michigan (Br.), Liverpool for Boston, was 630 miles east of Boston light at noon Wednesday.

SS Rochambeau (Fr.), Havre for New York, was 1000 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 7:20 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Lusitania (Br.), Liverpool for New York, was 600 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 8 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Kershaw, Boston for Norfolk, was 20 miles west of Montauk Point at 8 a. m. Wednesday.

SS Lexington, Boston for Philadelphia, passed Hatteras at 6 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Caribbea (Br.), New York for Bermuda, was 427 miles southeast of Scotland lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS Bermuda (Br.), New York for Bermuda, was 116 miles southeast of Scotland lightship at 8 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Powhatan, Providence for Norfolk, was 20 miles southwest of Fire Island at 8 a. m. Wednesday.

SS Carillo (Br.), Boston for Port Limon, was 1902 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 a. m. Wednesday.

SS Mexicana (Mex.), Galveston for Tampa, was 30 miles south of Galveston bar at 6 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Nacoochee, Savannah for Boston, was 90 miles northeast of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS Monus, New York for New Orleans, was 180 miles southeast of South Pass at noon Wednesday.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given: Crescent av., 16, ward 10; Margaret C. Henningson, W. A. Wadsworth; frame dwelling.

Sedgwick st., 30, ward 22; Robt. T. Fowler, O. P. Krudson; frame dwelling. H St. pl., 4, ward 14; Dr. M. F. Gavin; alter auto storage.

South Washington st., 23; F. M. Gilliland; frame dwelling. Beacon st., 34, ward 8; Little, Brown & Co., W. W. Dinmore; alter mercantile.

Lincoln st., 22, ward 7; A. L. Lowell, Jr., Loring & Leland; alter offices.

Thomas G. Washburn to Willard Welch, Bay st. rel.; \$1.

Rusan R. Rounney to Willard Welch, Bay st. rel.; \$1.

John P. Jones to Alice A. Jones Athens st.; q.; \$1.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Towing the barge Serren laden with fertilizer, the tug Underwriter, arrived today from Seaport. She recently took a suction dredge from New York to St. John to be used in the Courtney Bay development. Difficulty was experienced in towing the dredge into St. John harbor owing to adverse conditions, and at one time, she only made eight miles in seven hours.

Five fishing vessels reached the new fish pier today and prices were higher. Arrivals: Schooners, Waltham 8700 pounds, Mary C. Santos 39,800, Valeria 35,000, Edith Silveira 9400, and Eleonora De Costa 35,000. The Waltham also had 1000 pounders. Dealers' prices per hundredweight were: Steak cod \$7.50, market salt cod, 1000 fresh fish, gill netters 12,000 fresh fish, and the steam trawler Spray from Boston with 80,000 pounds fresh fish.

From Gloucester comes news of the following arrivals: Schooner Esperanto from the Peak 100,000 pounds fresh cod, 3000 halibut, Agnes 25,000 halibut, 5000 salt cod, 1000 fresh fish, gill netters 12,000 fresh fish, and the steam trawler Spray from Boston with 80,000 pounds fresh fish.

First arrivals at Harbourn, N. S., in several weeks were reported here today. The schooner Nelson with 1000 halibut, and 2000 shad, and the Curlew with the same amount were the arrivals.

Aided by a brisk northeast blow, a 10-foot tide made water unusually high along Atlantic avenue today. The easterly end of the new fish pier, South Boston, was well washed when tide was at its height. Many fishing vessels were removed from the terminal to T wharf and National docks, East Boston. T and Long wharves were partially inundated by the high water. The Chamber of Commerce building basement was flooded by several inches of water. On both tides, at 3:30 a. m. and 4:47 p. m., the effect was about the same.

For cleaning, painting and making repairs to the under-water section of her hull the Massachusetts nautical schoolship Ranger is today in the small dry dock at the Charlestown navy yard. Considerable work is being performed on the Ranger this spring to put the ship in condition for the annual summer cruise across the Atlantic.

With 1800 passengers among whom are numbered not a few Bostonians the Cunard liner Carmania is now on her way to Boston on her first trip here. Among the Boston passengers in the saloon are Miss May Appleton, Mrs. Andrew Fiske and Alanson Tucker. The Carmania is due here April 22 after calling at Portland and debarking 252 cabin passengers. For Boston there are on board 48 saloon, 293 second class and 1149 steerage passengers. Commanded by Capt. J. C. Barr, the Carmania is said to be the largest steamer ever to enter Boston harbor. She is of 20,000 tons, has a length of 676 feet and a speed of 18 knots.

Four cabin and 28 steerage passengers landed from the steamer Norge of the new Norway and Sweden line when the vessel arrived late Wednesday, coming from Gothenburg, Stavanger and Christiania. Also aboard was cargo for Boston, Newport News and Philadelphia.

Word has reached Boston advising that the lumber schooner Robert Pettis from this port for St. John, N. B., ran ashore in Courtney bay and received slight damages.

Shipping in Boston harbor and along the coast was held up considerably today by the northeast blow, several boats arriving many hours behind schedule. The steamer Gloucester of the Merchants & Miners line from Norfolk sent a wireless message to port stating that she had anchored off Harker's lightship awaiting moderating conditions. The steamer Howard of the same line which was to have left for Baltimore via Newport News remained in port all day today. The H. M. Whitney from New York did not reach port until just before noon while the James S. Whitney, scheduled to sail for the metropolis at 10 a. m., was held over till 3 p. m. The Clyde liner Onondaga docked at Lewis wharf this morning while the Carib from Charleston and Jacksonville which started out last night remained today at anchor in quarantine. Portland sailings were cancelled Wednesday night, the Governor Dingley being held here and the Bay State being detained at the Maine terminal. The City of Gloucester was held at Gloucester and will not sail for Boston until tomorrow.

Fire in the cargo of the Dutch steamer Zylidyk berthed at Mystic docks, Charlestown, was extinguished last night with a damage said after examination today to be about \$10,000. The blaze was discovered in No. 2 hold of the freighter, where there were stowed quantities of saw flour, paper stock and sulphur. The vessel will be delayed in sailing.

Str Prince George (Br.), McKinnon, Yarmouth, N. S.

Str H. M. Whitney, Colberth, New York.

Str Hesperian (Br.), Main, Glasgow and Moville, via Halifax, N. S.

Str San Jose (Br.), McKinnon, Port Antonio, Jam.

Tug Underwriter, Wall, St. John, N. B., via Seaport, twg by Severn.

Tug Mary F. Scully, Gegg, Portsmouth, N. H.

Tug Seylla, New Bedford.

Str Berkshire, Dodge, Philadelphia.

Str Prince George (Br.), McKinnon, Yarmouth, N. S.

Str H. M. Whitney, Colberth, New York.

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CONDITIONS IN CANADA HELD TO BE ECONOMIC

Investigation of Financial Expenditures in Railroad Construction Said to Have No Bearing on Industrial Affairs in Dominion

CLAIM EXTRAVAGANCE

OTTAWA, Ont.—Among the reports about Canada recently published even the less sensational state many facts somewhat inaccurately. Perhaps this may be somewhat excusable. A "fact about Canada" in the prairie provinces is by no means a fact for the Atlantic or Pacific coast provinces. Indeed it is rarely possible to find a set of facts which will "fit" the whole of Canada.

Reports which indicate a continent-wide industrial depression resulting from some specific federal government mistake or delinquency are incorrect. The industrial depression is, first of all, not acute all over the Dominion. Secondly, the depression in various districts cannot be attributed to one specific cause, nor in its entirety, to actions or inaction of the federal government. Neither the present government, nor that which was defeated in September, 1911, are alone responsible for the depression, which, it is not denied has been in evidence for a few months.

How the Reports Vary

Certain reports give the impression that an investigation recently made into government expenditures is likely to further shake outside confidence and interfere with industrial development. Some reports even intimate that the federal government is threatened with immediate defeat. This is entirely incorrect.

The investigation relates to expenditures made by the government defeated in 1911, and has been undertaken by the present government with the conviction that it will thereby strengthen its position. These expenditures were made for the construction of about one half of the new transcontinental railway. From Winnipeg westward to Prince Rupert, the Grand Trunk Railway Company is responsible for the financing and constructing of the new line. The other half, from Winnipeg eastward to the Atlantic coast, was undertaken by the Canadian government of 1907. When completed, this part will also be operated by the Grand Trunk railway in conjunction with their own western section, but under a 50-year lease from the government.

Government Has Changed

As the government of 1907 is the opposition of today, it can readily be seen that irregularities connected with that period could not by any means threaten the present cabinet's security.

Through the turn of events in 1911, the Liberal government of 15 years' duration gave place to a Conservative one entirely out of sympathy with this new transcontinental railway project.

This unsympathetic attitude must be taken into account in reaching any judgment regarding the events of the three years.

The outsider naturally asks, Why should the Conservative party now in power not have the same attitude towards this railway as the Liberals have? A Canadian ultra-Conservative will answer, "Because it is a useless duplication of existing railway lines. For this the country has expended \$160,000,000 in construction, and interest on nearly the entire capital required, for seven years. Furthermore it is an 'investment' which will not be likely to be of any use to Canada, even in 50 years, when the operating lease to the Grand Trunk company expires. It is merely a political maneuver of the Liberals by which they hoped to keep certain sections of the country bound to them under the delusion that it is to be a great national asset and of immense aid to transportation."

How Ultra-Liberals Answer

A Canadian ultra-Liberal will answer, "The Conservatives object because this new railway is planned to break the monopoly held by the Canadian Pacific railroad for so many years. The Canadian Pacific railroad and the Conservative party are inextricably bound together. The present government cannot view with composure any railway construction which may mean competition with the Canadian Pacific railroad. When that is threatened their judgment becomes warped."

Bald as such statements may appear, no understanding of the conflict of opinions now going on in Canada can be gained without taking them into account.

Between these extreme views, are all shades and degrees of opinion; also there is a great percentage of the people—unfortunately great, some say—who take no notice whatever of the situation.

The facts regarding this subject are "sensational" enough. Nearly all the facts regarding Canada's railway work for the 30 years have been sensational. The magnitude of it and the geographical and political difficulties overcome in consummating it, have been unique in the world's history. It is hardly to be wondered at if the speculator has at various periods been accused of taking advantage of the situation; and when government officials have not been of the highest type "political scandals" have resulted.

No Great Dishonesty Found

In the past they have been unearthed, and when finally sifted down to the facts, have been less dishonest than the parliamentary opposition had insinuated. The present investigation may safely be viewed from the standpoint this past experience provides.

The Liberal government undertook to construct over 1800 miles of railway from Moncton westward to Winnipeg. It passes through about 1200 miles of uninhabited country, in the northern reaches of Ontario and Quebec and a small section of Manitoba.

The Conservative opposition of 1907 objected. The Liberals declared it was no more wild project than was the Canadian Pacific in 1880. They contended that the privately owned Canadian Pacific railroad, with its earnings today of about \$130,000,000 annually, was proof that the new transcontinental line would be worth that to Canada in 60 years at the outside. They submitted to Parliament a rough estimate of the probable cost. It was to be about \$61,000,000 according to one minister.

Surveys were made. The "probable cost" mounted. As the difficulties of construction became more evident it continued to mount.

Finally the capital to be supplied to build this 1800-mile road stood at \$160,000,000. The government of 1896-1911 had carried its bill providing that Canada borrow for this railway, pay the interest, until the line is completed, then turn it over to the Grand Trunk Railway Company for 50 years' operation. Once completed the Grand Trunk railway is to take over the interest payment, keep the road in standard condition and in 50 years hand it back to Canada (or if agreed upon by given rental privileges for a succeeding period).

What Canada Gains

During these 50 years, Canada gains the opening of new territory—a second transcontinental line carrying produce to both ocean coasts, and this line a competitive one which is to break the monopoly enjoyed by the Canadian Pacific railroad and which is so objected to by the middle west provinces.

During construction, however, contractors were alleged to be making large profits. Ultra-Conservatives said quite too large profits. Liberals denied this. Just then the election of 1911 was precipitated by the reciprocity question. In election speeches the Conservatives could point to the discrepancy between the estimate given when the railway bill passed the House in 1907-8 and the probable cost of \$160,000,000 then visible. Added to actual cost of construction, the interest paid for the borrowed capital needed, brings the cost to quite \$200,000,000 or more. Many parliament seats were won by Conservatives on this point. They could show that when the bill went through the House no such tremendous cost was ever spoken of, nor imagined. They also contended that besides the unstatesmanlike neglect to get proper estimates, the final cost was too great, no matter how many difficulties had come to light when proper study of the country had been made.

The engineers appointed to inspect the work, report that of the \$160,000,000 spent, at least \$40,000,000 could have been saved. That contractors were allowed higher prices than conditions warranted, and that these contractors in many instances must have known that they were being permitted latitude which a private concern would not have allowed. All contractors were government supporters.

From engineers in important positions, the correspondent has gathered the following conflicting opinions: One, that the report has underestimated the unnecessary outlay, that it is more likely to be in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000. The other, that the whole report is palpably only a "political" proposition—that it is not in any portion of it the presentation of dispassionate professional or businesslike investigations and conclusions.

These two "professional" opinions may be taken as the two behind which the people as a whole will view the situation.

In 50 years, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government may be considered to have done Canada a greater service than did his predecessor, Sir John A. Macdonald, when he projected the Canadian Pacific railroad.

In the meantime many of the Canadian people have come to the conclusion that quite an unnecessary percentage of public money has been wasted in the undertaking. Ultra-Liberals contend that in a work of such magnitude and with contracting engineers all over the world earning such immense sums, nothing whatever of questionable dealing can be proved from the investigation.

In any event the depression in Canada is not wholly due to loss of confidence arising from this episode. And as the present government is not involved, but rather the ousted one, a greater security is felt by those who believe the report.

The season for the recent depression is held to be rather due to more purely economic conditions.

Investigation Proposed at Once

Thus when the 1911 campaign swept away the 42 Liberal majority and supplanted it with a 39 Conservative majority, one of the first policies of the new government was the institution of an investigation of this railway work.

The railway is nearly completed. The investigation quite so.

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STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

These sailings are compiled from advance lists that are subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

Sailings from New York

"George Washington, for Bremen, April 16

"Moltke, for Naples-Genoa, April 16

"Laurens, for Liverpool, April 16

"Canada, for Liverpool, April 16

"St. Paul, for Southampton, April 17

"Columbia, for Hamburg, April 18

"Bremen, for Bremen, April 18

"Kronprinz, for Bremen, April 18

"New York, for Southampton, April 18

"Graf Waldersee, for Hamburg, April 18

"California, for Glasgow, April 18

"Berlin, for Naples, April 18

"Rochambeau, for Havre, April 18

"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen, April 18

"Potsdam, for Rotterdam, April 18

"Mauretania, for Liverpool, April 18

"Scandinavia, for Glasgow, April 18

"La Provence, for Havre, April 18

"Oceania, for Trieste, April 18

"Frederick Wilhelm, for Bremen, April 18

"Victoria Luisa, for Hamburg, April 18

"Pretoria, for Hamburg, April 18

"Pannofia, for Hamburg, April 18

Sailings from Boston

"Devonian, for Liverpool, April 18

"Arabic, for Liverpool, April 18

"Hesperian, for Liverpool, April 18

"Michigan, for Liverpool, April 18

Late News of Finance and Commerce

NEW ENGLAND BUSINESS OUTLOOK NOT SO GLOOMY

Situation Not Satisfactory but Sentiment, Particularly Among Textile Interests, Is Less Pessimistic — Conservative Policy Pursued

Concerning the business situation the First National Bank of Boston says in its New England letter in part: Throughout the country, during the past month, somewhat startling reports of curtailments resulting in loss of employment, have been a marked feature. While New England has shared to a limited extent in this movement, this section has not gone back in recent weeks in the same degree as has the balance of the country. At present, unemployment is not a serious factor in New England, despite comparative railroad inactivity and acute depression in certain lines. In fact, in the textile field, an appreciable improvement, notably in worsted, woolen and coarse cottons, is apparent. Textile manufacturers are striving for a reasonable volume of trade, and the mills on the average are getting it. To be sure, they are unable to book far ahead, and prices are unsatisfactory. While the present situation is far from satisfactory, there is on the whole in textiles a feeling of greater confidence in the ability of manufacturers to go creditably through the tariff readjustment period. On the other hand, shoe manufacturing this month again shows a marked recession and a degree of inactivity not experienced before for over a decade. Mercantile and retail business in other lines is still at a high level, although connections are again reported as extremely slow. For the first time in many months there are indications of a letup in the volume of dry goods merchandising and the usual spring trade revival has been conspicuously lacking. This unfavorable feature, coming at a season normally active, is most important and much to be regretted.

To what extent the increase in freight rates asked for by the eastern roads, if granted in whole or in part, will help clear the situation is problematical. A favorable decision would at least improve sentiment and not only stimulate buying on the part of the railroads, but at once make effective the considerable volume of orders now held conditionally by the equipment companies. It is a favorable sign that the interstate commerce commission has sidetracked other business to expedite a decision. Generally speaking, since the small wave of increased activity of January subsided the lack of confidence in the business situation which has been evident in New England since early last summer, has spread over the country. Practically in no quarter is a betterment expected before fall. The crop conditions are reported as extremely favorable—winter wheat 55.0—and many hope the crops will turn out well enough to overbalance the many uncertainties in the situation. There is a growing feeling that the country's business is unduly suffering from too much agitation, too many reforms, too severe economic changes and too great uncertainty due to political, legislative and governmental activity. It is interesting to note, however, that we are not alone in the present depression—reports from abroad, notably London and Berlin, for a number of months have been almost exactly parallel to ours. In the midst of our unsatisfactory situation it is well not to overlook the fact that bank clearings are about on a par with last year, and at the moment increasing; that crop signs are excellent; and that the railroad trade decision—generally expected to be favorable—is near at hand. Throughout New England business men are conducting their affairs most conservatively, with a feeling that a still further recession in business is likely to ensue before a permanent improvement takes place.

Trade with manufacturers of confectionery is about on a par with a year ago. The industry is of much interest to New England, and especially to Boston and vicinity, this locality being the center of the chocolate manufacture of the country and producing also a large volume of miscellaneous candies. Beginning with the early nineties there has been a large expansion, notably in the output of package confectionery. For the five years up to the 1909 census-taking an increase was shown in the value of the product in Massachusetts of 63.8 per cent to \$15,266,000. For all New England the value of the product for the same year was \$17,566,000.

The latest statistics reported for the whole country 1914 establishments making confectionery, with a total value of materials of \$134,795,000—New England contributing 13 per cent—and value added by manufacture \$53,645,000. New York was the leading state, with 18.9 per cent of the value of product, Massachusetts second with 11.3 per cent, and Pennsylvania third with 10 per cent.

Excepting only Grimsby, England, Boston is the largest fish market in the world. Comparatively few realize that the New England Fish Exchange, through which all fish receipts are cleared, collected \$22,772,838, an average of \$4,500, 500 per year during the five years it has been in existence.

Boston is doing an annual fish business of around 130,000,000 lbs. The total results for the calendar year 1913 were only about 7 per cent less than those obtained in the banner year 1912, while the 1912 figures show a growth of 17.9 per cent over 1909, the earliest year for which satisfactory figures are available. All classes of fish suitable for food appear in the receipts of the port, the most

important being haddock, cod and hake. Only five of the 16 kinds of fish received on an annual business of less than 1,000,000 lbs.

The crude rubber crop season runs to July 1, so that mid-season conditions now prevail. Indications are that the final crop of Para rubber for this year will be about 1 per cent under that of a year ago, while the demand will show an increase. As of March 31, 1914, the indicated crop of Para rubber was some 24,000 tons, which is about 11.33 per cent less than that of the corresponding period a year ago. All but about one fourth of this production has disappeared into consumption, leaving a visible supply of Para as of March 31, 1914, of less than 6000 tons.

The wool trade is an undoubted bright spot. Contracting for wool on the sheep's back in the West has been active and extensive—much larger than a year ago. The highest prices of the season are prevailing. Domestic and foreign wools are both strong in price, inquiry is persistent and shipments are heavy. There is some shearing under way and some new clip wool already headed to market.

The woolen and worsted mills are about in the middle of the fall run. They are well stocked with orders, enough to carry them through and insure operation at about 80 per cent capacity. Business is considerably better than a year ago, partly because of the cleaned up and sold conditions which have been existent. This season's business appears to be secure, although the margin of profit is unduly low. Raw wool, like hides, is on a strictly demand and supply basis. The supply is unequal and the disparity seems likely to increase. Raw wool is still low priced as compared with other years despite the recent advance.

The opening of the spring of the year finds various results prevailing. The manufacturers of chemicals are doing a fair business. The adding machine dealers are doing an excellent business, estimated at 25 per cent better than a year ago. The small dealer is introducing efficiency methods and devices to a greater extent.

The leasing of real estate in the business section is quiet. Concerns are cutting down space and leases are closed at reduced rates. Inquiry is fair only. Sales of business real estate have been good, a number of very large transactions having been consummated.

The box makers are doing an entirely satisfactory business. The plumbers are very dull. Repair work has been good, but contract work has been almost nil. The refrigerator makers are running behind. A good year is not expected.

The depression in business is causing money to so accumulate that the banks find difficulty in satisfactorily placing funds. There is some disposition to go strong pending the formation of the regional reserve bank which has been allotted to Boston and into which each member bank must eventually pay 6 per cent of its capital and surplus. Time money is 4 to 4 1/2 per cent, borrowers of highest credit obtaining under 4 per cent for short maturities. Call money is plentiful at 3 per cent. Highest grade commercial paper is moving in small volume at 3 1/2 per cent.

The bond market in general continues very good with the demand still for municipals and high grade issues. One of the largest distributing organizations in the United States reports the greatest volume of business for the quarter just ended in their history, with the demand still continuing.

Locally, an issue of \$6,000,000 Maine Central five-year 5 per cent notes were quickly sold by a banking syndicate and the notes are already at a premium over subscription prices.

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston follow:

Flour—Bread flour, \$6.50 a 7 bbl, 85¢ a 55 bag; pastry, 85¢ bbl, 80¢ bag.
Butter—Print, 35¢; tub, 34¢; 5-lb box, \$1.70; 10-lb tub, \$3.40.
Eggs—Western first, 28¢ a 32¢ (according to size); fresh-laid, Maine and New Hampshire, 30¢; fancy brown, 35¢.
Beans—York state pea, 10¢ qt, 75¢ pk; California, 15¢ qt, \$1.15 pk; yellow eye, 12¢ qt, 90¢ pk; kidney, 13¢ qt, 95¢ pk.
Sugar—Granulated, 4 1/2¢ a 5¢ lb.
Apples—No. 1 Baldwin, 80¢ pk; fancy western eating apples, 35¢ a 50¢ doz.
Strawberries—Florida, 40¢ box.
Oranges—California, 25¢ a 30¢ doz; Florida, 30¢ a 40¢ doz.
Rolled oats—4¢ lb, 10 lbs for 35¢.
Oatmeal—4 1/2¢ lb, 10 lbs for 40¢.
Cheese—New York full cream, 24¢ lb; Young America, 25¢ lb.
Potatoes—Maine, 30¢ pk; fancy selected, 35¢ pk.
Onions—Native, 5¢ lb.
Squash—Native, 5¢ lb.
Asparagus—California, large jumbo bunches, 35¢ a 45¢; small size bunches, 20¢.
Celery—California, 17¢ bunch.
Tomatoes (ripe)—Southern, 20¢ a 25¢ lb; hothouse, 50¢ lb.

Southern Railway

NEW YORK—Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. have purchased \$3,000,000 Southern Railway Company development general mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds, series A.

CUNARD ISSUES STATEMENT FOR TWELVE MONTHS

Steamship Company's Annual Report Says First-Class Traffic Declined, but Second and Third Class Showed Improvement

NET EARNINGS LARGER

Cunard Steamship Company report for year ended Dec. 31 compares:

	1913	1912
Net	\$3,930,135	\$5,707,408
Trev sur	444,820	424,132
Total surplus	6,385,975	6,131,540
Deprec	2,218,185	2,428,428
Balance	4,167,790	3,703,112
Inc tax, int, res	2,010,455	2,781,090
Balance	1,255,635	1,021,422
Dividends	625,750	588,125
Profit and loss sur	631,885	433,297

The report states that first-class traffic suffered by the temporary withdrawal of the Lusitania, but both second and third class showed improvement over 1912. Owing to differences between certain companies in north Atlantic trade, third-class rates from the continent to America were kept considerably lower than normal. Westbound freight rates were maintained at about the same level as previous year, and although eastbound rates during last quarter were disappointing, total freight earnings were somewhat in advance of 1912.

Passenger traffic agreements between principal lines in North Atlantic trade expired Jan. 31, 1914. Several meetings have been held at which the lines have endeavored to arrive at a fresh understanding, but no settlement has yet been reached. In view of complicated issues involved, negotiations have advanced as far as could reasonably be expected. A further meeting is to take place May 1.

The company expended a further amount of \$23,188 in supplying extra lifeboats and other life-saving appliances. The whole cost has been covered into with the White Star line and Hamburg-American for mutual insurance of a portion of risks on vessels of very high values belonging to the companies. Total risk assumed by the company remains unaltered, but is spread over a larger number of vessels.

ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE REMAINS SATISFACTORY

April business appears to be fairly satisfactory to the anthracite producers, according to the Coal Trade Journal, and sales agents here report a normal demand with prospects good for sustained interest through this month and May. Retailers have had some response thus early to their opening announcements, and the customers who usually stock up early are placing their orders as they have in previous years, as a rule. The outlook is gratifying to most of the operators of hard coal in this section to date.

Soft coal, on the other hand, makes a less satisfactory showing. Trade is rather quiet, and the tone continues somewhat easy. There is no accumulation of speculative coal here, however, and there is some relief from tension in the fact that strike prospects are less menacing.

The volume of current business is of sufficient proportions to absorb considerable coal steadily from week to week, although large orders for future requirements are fewer than usual at this season, and indicate a hesitancy, reflecting general conditions in the industrial outlook. In other words, the elements of eager anticipation, speculative interest and buoyant optimism, in the manufacturing centers which consume large quantities of soft coal annually, are lacking, and this impairs the "vitality" of the trade to some extent.

It is apparent to close observers in New England's larger centers of population that purchasing power of the public is greatly curtailed by lack of employment for many of the wage-earners. This causes dulness in mercantile lines of various sorts and naturally reacts upon industrial plants.

Contract customers are not eager for rush deliveries. Nevertheless receivers of coal at this part are patiently watching developments and making unusual efforts to close agreements with prospective customers. It was reported last week that the Boston & Maine road had made its awards, although the successful bidders were not announced.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON—Following changes are shown in the Bank of England weekly statement:

	1914	1913
Total reserve	£25,063,000	£25,063,000
Circulation	20,024,000	19,047,000
Bullion	36,257,000	36,000,000
Other assets	41,860,000	41,860,000
Other debts	11,500,000	11,500,000
Public debts	19,237,000	19,237,000
Government securities	11,500,000	11,500,000

Proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 42 per cent against 40.30 per cent last week and compares with an advance from 45 to 47 1/2 per cent in this week last year.

Clearings through London banks for the week were £242,810,000 against £248,430,000 last week and £354,222,000 last year.

NEW ZEALAND LOAN
LONDON A £3,000,000 New Zealand loan is expected shortly.

WORLD'S CROP PROSPECTS ARE GENERALLY GOOD

CHICAGO—Reports from the principal countries are generally favorable regarding crop prospects, according to the Daily Trade Bulletin. In the United Kingdom the weather is favorable and prospects for fall sown grain rather good. In France the outlook for winter wheat is quite good, but the area seeded to spring wheat may be reduced. In Germany the prospects for winter wheat are quite good, but spring wheat is a little backward. Condition of winter wheat and hys crops is slightly better than a year ago. Weather rather too wet at present. In Russia the weather is reasonable and the outlook for winter grains is rather favorable. Recent heavy storms may do some damage. Sowing of spring rains somewhat backward.

In Rumania the weather is favorable for spring work, and the outlook for winter wheat is rather good. Supplies light. Weather rather wet. In Austria and Hungary, the damage to winter wheat has been slight, and the crop promises well. Stocks are light. In Bulgaria the weather has been rather wet, but no damage has been sustained. Reports from Italy indicate that the weather has been reasonable and crop prospects are favorable. In Portugal the wheat crop promises well. Stocks are light and imports are moderately free. A decree has been issued authorizing the importations of 1,600,000 bushels of wheat additional. In India rains have slightly injured wheat in the Punjab, but in the United Provinces the quality of the wheat is good, but offerings limited. In Argentina, the movement of wheat is rather light. Prospects favors a large crop, and offerings are quite good, with sellers a little independent. In Australia weather is favorable, and the shipments of wheat fairly good. Farm supplies are reported comparatively small.

GOVERNMENT TOWS SELLING AT LOW PRICE IN MARKET

NEW YORK—Government towes sold Tuesday on the stock exchange at 98, the same price at which \$40,000 sold one day last week. This is the low on the exchange since enactment of the currency law. The high stock exchange price since then is 98 1/2. A few bonds have been sold over the counter a shade under and a shade over these prices. Sales on the exchange have been infrequent and in small lots—not a surprising thing, for the bonds have long possessed only a nominal market on the big board. But dealers are surprised at the torpid character of the market over the counter. That offerings are light they do not consider remarkable; the surprise comes from lack of demand from new national banks.

"In the past month," says a specialist in government bonds, "there have been 75 banks in process of organization under national charter or conversion from national to state charter. A demand from these would have been inevitable under the national banking act, for that law made it incumbent on national banks to invest in government bonds. Under the new law investment is optional, but the circulation privilege still attaches to the two and I am surprised that more of the new or converting banks do not see the advantage thus derivable."

It has been thought that chance of intervention in Mexico and consequent possibility of a new government bond issue are accountable in part for the apathetic government bond market. It is not thought that any new bonds would bear circulation privilege, and accordingly that such bonds must bear at least 3 per cent, and perhaps, as much as 4 per cent interest.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, April 16)

Among the boot and shoe trade and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Allentown, Pa.—H. L. Mohr of Lehigh Shoe & Rubber Co.; U. S. of Baltimore Bargain House; Adams.
Chicago—Phil Karl and H. Masselter of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.
Cienfuegos, Cuba—G. Vysso; U. S. Kansas City—J. S. Coleman of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.
Knobville—M. D. Arnold of Arnold Hensher, Doyle & Co.; Brunswick.
Nashville—Byrd Murray of Murray, D. Brell Shoe Co.; Brunswick.
New York—Fred Koch of Standard Mail Order Co.; Essex.
Norfolk, Va.—Max Pincus of Pincus Shoe Co.; Adams.
Philadelphia—Sam Cohen; U. S. Shoe Co.; U. S.
Pittsburgh—C. G. Lang of H. J. Lang Shoe Co.; U. S.
Pittsburgh—C. G. Sautters of W. H. Chaddock Shoe Co.; U. S.
Pittsburgh—E. A. Tobey of Kaufman & Baer; Lenox.
Reading, Pa.—J. B. Knorr of Knorr & Ruth.
Roanoke, Va.—Lee Brand of Roanoke Shoe Co.; Capley Plaza.
St. Louis—J. P. R. Joquin Saul; U. S. San Jose, Cal.—C. F. Vogts of Halls Stores; U. S.
St. Paul—J. E. Rosenheim of Rosenheim Shoe Co.; Lenox.
St. Paul—J. E. Rounds of Foot, Schultz & Co.; Lenox.
Utica—H. D. Hurd of Hurd & Fitzgerald; Tour.

Glasgow, Scot.—J. F. Reid and G. W. Caldwell of Hamilton, Caldwell & Sons; Tour.
Glasgow, Scot.—D. P. Taylor of Malcolm Engle & Co.; Parker.
Toulon—J. L. Forscher of Marks & Fletcher; Essex.
Pleasant, N. S.—J. P. McDonald of Donald, Lenox Co.; Essex.
St. Louis—Mr. Leonard of Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.; Tour.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 100 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

STEEL MILLS OPERATIONS MAINTAINED

Although Sentiment in the Trade Is Unfavorable Any Change in Situation Is Likely to Be for the Better

SOME RAIL INQUIRIES

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: Unfavorable sentiment pervades the steel trade to an extent that might warrant the expectation that any change is likely to be for the better. A faint improvement is indicated in a few lines, but nothing on which to base hopes of a buying movement.

The probability of more general wage reductions following those already made by some of the smaller companies has been widely discussed and the point is not overlooked that under present conditions such reductions might easily mean fresh concessions in selling prices. Thus far no wage changes have been reported, however, from the works of the larger companies.

Most steel works and rolling mills are able to maintain the same rate of operations as at the beginning of the month, indicating that the country's consumption is better than might be judged from the smallness of new orders. Shipments are far from a starvation basis, those of the Steel Corporation having averaged lately 35,000 tons a day.

Two rail inquiries have come up—20,000 tons for the Northern Pacific and 10,000 tons for the Missouri Pacific. The Southern railway placed 9000 tons additional with the Alabama mill and the Wabash has bought 2500 tons. There is a certain amount of inquiry for railroad material that is looked upon as more for valuation purposes than as representing needs to be supplied, but sellers are now schooled against undue hopes.

The structural trade is by turns encouraged by the amount of business offering and depressed by the poor prices going with it. The New York Subway and elevated work did much to swell the March total, which led the officers of the Bridge Builders and Structural Society to announce that 76 per cent of the entire capacity of the bridge and structural shops of the country was contracted for in March. At Philadelphia the telephone building, 4000 tons, was let, and at Los Angeles the Commercial Building, 2400 tons. The Interborough Rapid Transit Company has authorized the distribution of 49,044 tons of steel for third tracking Manhattan elevated lines. The American Bridge Company took 13,423 tons, McClintic-Marshall Company, 13,619 tons, Milliken Brothers, Inc., 7812 tons, Phoenix Iron Works 3929 tons, L. F. Shoemaker & Co., 4413 tons, Belmont Iron Works, 1200 tons and Pennsylvania Steel Company 5548 tons.

What has been said for several weeks concerning plate, structural shape and bar prices still holds good. Smaller buyers pay 1.20¢, but the general market is 1.15¢, Pittsburgh, and plates to the largest buyers have sold at 1.10¢.

For 11,000 tons of plates, shapes and bars for two government colliers to be built at Sparrows Point, the leading Pittsburgh producer is low bidder. In the widespread complaint of business the full berth of all eastern shipyards, a condition not seen in several years, are overlooked, as is the unusual work at lake shipyards.

The reappearance of low prices on bar iron in the Chicago district accompanies further reports of lessened specifications for steel bars—the product that has so long helped to raise the general average of activity.

Sheets are weaker, 1.90¢, Pittsburgh, being commonly the basis for No. 28, while some sellers have fallen back to 1.85¢. On the other hand is the continuously excellent volume of tin plate specifications.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC

	1914	1913
First week April	\$198,130	\$116,613
From July 1	\$888,046	\$603,245
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN		
First week April	\$84,370	\$101,012
From July 1	\$423,910	\$218,500
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA		
First week April	\$45,903	\$22,800
From July 1	\$242,051	\$28,937

*Decrease.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.
Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

	1914	1913
Exchanges	\$35,312,003	\$28,472,924
Balance	2,865,450	1,221,253
United States sub-treasury	\$28,472,924	\$28,472,924
Debit balance at the clearing house today of \$11,450.		

NEW YORK CENTRAL

ALBANY—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York Central & Hudson River Company, R. S. Lovett was elected a director to succeed Lewis Cass Ledyard, resigned.

AMERICAN WATER WORKS

PITTSBURGH—Property of the American Water Works & Guarantee Company was bought, Wednesday, by the bondholders' reorganization committee for \$1,250,000.

REASONS FOR CONTINUED HIGH MONEY RATES IN CANADA

Close Competition Does Not Obtain There as in United States and Vast Sums Are Employed in New York and London—No Open Commercial Paper Market

NEW YORK—The drift of Canadian funds to this center, as revealed by high rate of Montreal exchange on New York and continuous flow of gold from across the border, attracts attention to the situation in that country. Local representatives of Canadian banks state that commercial and industrial activities have contracted in Canada as elsewhere. People have been thrown out of employment, though not to the extent in this country. Conditions, however, are pronounced fundamentally sound, and for this much credit is given the banks, which succeeded in bringing the speculative boom in real estate to a halt before it reached unmanageable proportions.

Nevertheless money rates do not show the decline which one accustomed to course of rates in this country might expect. Call loans in Montreal, which of course are only nominally such, are 5 1/2 per cent to 6 per cent, having been reduced from 7 per cent and 8 per cent since last fall. The ordinary run of mercantile borrowers in the eastern Dominion are also paying 5 1/2 per cent, and only in exceptional cases is 5 per cent obtained. In the western section the ruling terms are 7 1/8 per cent for similar loans.

That such wide disparity should prevail in money rates between two neighboring countries, with practically the same state of liquidated business in both, is not entirely due to natural scarcity of capital characteristic of a new country. Banking usages and conditions have much to do with it. In Canada number of chartered banks is only 24, half a dozen of which do the bulk of the lending. Competition between them is to a large extent controlled and such close cutting of rates is not to be seen in one of the criticisms directed at the banks that their policy is to keep rates

up at home by employing vast sums in New York and London.

A further reason given for higher money rates in Canada is the merchants can secure accommodations only from their own banks. There is no open market for commercial paper as in this country to promote competition among lenders. Nor can merchants cross the border and avail themselves of lower rates by floating their paper here. The banks frown on the practice and have to a large degree eliminated it.

The increase during February of over \$30,000,000 in call and short-time loans made by chartered banks outside of Canada represented in the main the temporary investment here and in London, but principally in London, of proceeds of \$52,000,000 issue of Canadian Pacific note certificates paid on Feb. 2. Subscriptions to the issue were payable in two instalments on Feb. 2 and March 2, but it is generally understood that full payment was in most cases made on the first-named date. At end of November these outside loans aggregated \$178,200,143. By close of January they had fallen to \$164,828,235.

Domestic loans, on the other hand, recorded an insignificant gain during February. Their volume naturally reached its highest point at end of September when the crop movement was in full swing, and from then on declined until close of January. The appended table sets forth domestic loans and loans made outside of Canada at close of each month, beginning with August last:

	In Canada	Outside
February	\$88,085,821	\$197,198,279
January	\$82,830,372	\$194,828,235
December	\$85,250,944	\$174,250,068
November	\$60,538,116	\$178,200,143
October	\$93,431,102	\$151,218,694
September	\$98,298,921	\$132,842,324
August	\$25,058,596	\$136,381,229

Loans outside of Canada include loans and discounts made by branches located in Mexico and the West Indies, which increased from \$46,000,000 on Aug. 30 to \$56,000,000 at end of February.

LATEST QUOTATIONS FOR REAL ESTATE TRUST STOCKS

Following are latest quotations for real estate trust company stocks as given by Burroughs & Co.:

Part	Dividends	Bid	Asked	Last	Yield
By Burroughs & Co.	past year	2 1/2	2 1/2	sale	per cent
Albany Trust	\$100	85	85	80	4.44
Barbarians Hall Trust	100	4	..	55	5.33
Bedford Trust	100	18 1/4	..	65	5.88
Berkley Hotel Trust	100	18 1/4	20	65	6.00
Board of Trade Building Trust	100	21 1/2	100	108	7.92
Boston Ground Rent Trust	100	21 1/2	97	103	7.80
Boston Real Estate Trust	100	4	1120	1120	4.01
Boston Storage Warehouse Co.	100	5	..	115	4.35
Boston Wharf Co. bonds	1000	2 1/2	..	130	4.50
do stock	100	2 1/2	100	127	3.68
Bromfield Building Trust	100	2 1/2	93	90	5.00
Business Real Estate Trust, bonds	100	2 1/2	97	97	4.88
do stock	100	2 1/2	95	90	5.00
Chicago Real Estate Trustees	100	13	..	1000	5.00
City Associates	500	2 1/2	..	516	4.66
City Real Estate Trust	500	2 1/2	850	750	5.33
Claverly Trust	500	2 1/2	..	110	6.25
Congress Street Associates	100	2 1/2	..	98	5.99
Constitution Wharf Trust	100	2 1/2	104	103	4.96
Copley Square Trust, bonds	1000	2 1/2	1010	1000	4.82
do common	100	2 1/2	100	100	5.00
do pref	100	2	..	20	..
Delta Building Trust	100	17	..	85	5.00
Devonshire Building Trust	100	14 1/4	..	80	5.00
Dwelling House Association	1000	18 1/4	100	675	5.18
Eastern States Real Estate Trust	100	2 1/2	103	105	4.76
Essex Street Trust	100	2 1/2	92 1/2	90	5.00
Fairview Buildings Trust	100	4	..	80	5.00
Fifty Associates	4	\$160	4000	5000	3.20
Haymarket Trust	100	11 1/2	..	49	5.00
Hotel Bellevue Trust	100	12	..	50	6.00
Hotel Trust (Touraine)	100	5	116	112	4.46
Huntington Chambers Trust	100	4	..	72	4.91
Kimball Building Trust	100	2 1/2	..	65	6.91
Lovely's Wharf Trust	100	2 1/2	100	105	4.28
Municipal Real Estate Trust	100	2 1/2	100	101	4.91
North Building Association	100	80	..	85	4.81
Oliver Building Trust	100	11 1/2	..	100	5.00
Paddock Building Trust	100	10	90	100	5.00
Pemberton Building Trust	100	1 1/4	..	97	5.15
Postoffice Square Building Trust	100	1 1/4	..	80	5.45
Quincy Market Real Estate Trust	100	4	2 1/2	72 1/2	5.51
Real Estate Associates	100	2 1/2	..	65	6.23
Somerset Hotel Trust	100	1 1/4	..	85	4.82
do stock	100	2 1/2	1010	985	4.24
South Street Trust	100	2 1/2	..	85	5.88
South Terminal Trust	100	5	..	103	4.85
State Street Association	100	3 1/2	..	78	4.48
State Street Exchange	100	1 1/4	..	81	6.25
Suffolk Real Estate Trust	1000	3 1/4	..	80	7.88
Sumner Street Trust	100	2 1/2	..	75	5.33
Terminal Hotel Trust pref	100	2 1/2	..	87 1/2	5.51
do common	100	3	..	95	90
do stock	100	2 1/2	..	103	4.44
Trinity Building Trust	100	2 1/2	..	104	4.32
Trinmountain Trust	100	2 1/2	..	100	5.00
University Associates	100	2 1/2	95	90	5.00
Walden Building Trust	100	2 1/2	135	135	4.81

Leading Events in Athletics

DOUBLES COURT TENNIS TOURNAMENT STARTED TODAY

Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn, the Present Title Holders, Win Opening Match of Amateur Championships This Afternoon

ONE PAIR DEFAULTS

Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn of Philadelphia, the present title holders, opened the national amateur court tennis doubles championship tournament of 1914 on the courts of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club by defeating Philip Stockton and Dr. G. S. Derby of the local club in straight sets 6-1; 6-4; 6-3.

Gould, who recently won the open championship of the world by defeating G. F. Covey of England and last week defended his amateur singles title, as well as Huhn, were in championship form and there never appeared to be any question as to the outcome of the match. Stockton had the honor of starting the service. Gould and Huhn soon took command of the situation and won the first four games of the first set allowing their opponents only five points in the four games. Stockton and Derby played some very fast tennis in the fifth game and won it 4 to 1, this being the only game they won in the set. The set by points follows:

Gould and Huhn.....4 4 4 4 1 4 4-26-5
Derby and Stockton.....1 2 1 1 1 2-12-1

The second set was the match and while Gould and Huhn led at all times, their opponents forced them harder than in the first set. Stockton and partner won four games, the third, fifth, seventh and eighth, these victories being largely due to the work of Derby who played the best for his side. The set by points follows:

Gould and Huhn.....4 4 1 4 1 3 5 4-31-6
Derby and Stockton.....2 1 4 3 4 1 5 13-28-4

The third and final set was well contested, but Gould showed some of his best playing. Stockton and Derby won the first game as well as the sixth and seventh. The feature game of the match was the fourth in this set when Gould won at love for his side by four brilliant placements which could not be returned. Gould did a lot of playing to the corners and drove the ball so that his opponents could not return it from either side. The set by points:

Gould and Huhn.....1 5 4 4 5 1 3 5 5-33-6
Derby and Stockton.....3 1 0 3 4 5 3 3-26-3

C. E. Sands and Payne Whitney of New York had the easiest sort of a time in their match with R. V. N. Gambrell and Q. S. A. McKean of Harvard winning in straight sets 6-0, 6-0, 6-1. Sands and Whitney are veteran players who stand high at this sport while their opponents were young and new at the game.

The only game the Harvard pair was able to win was the fifth in the third set and this was won on three perfect placements by Gambrell, who played the best tennis for his side. The match by points follows:

First Set
Sands and Whitney.....4 4 4 4 4 4 4-24-6
Gambrell and McKean.....1 2 1 0 2 2-6-0

Second Set
Sands and Whitney.....4 4 4 4 4 4 4-24-6
Gambrell and McKean.....1 0 1 1 1 2-6-0

Third Set
Sands and Whitney.....4 5 4 1 4 4 4-27-6
Gambrell and McKean.....3 2 3 1 4 1 1-15-1

Harold Blanchard and R. H. Stevenson, Jr., were scheduled to meet Wilson Potter and partner of Philadelphia in the second match but as Potter did not have any partner, the match was defaulted to the Boston pair. The summary:

DOUBLES COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

First Round
Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn, Philadel.
Phil., defeated Philip Stockton and Dr.
G. S. Derby, Boston, 6-1, 6-4, 6-3.

Harold Blanchard and R. H. Stevenson, Jr., Boston, defeated Wilson Potter and partner, Philadelphia, by default.

C. E. Sands and Payne Whitney, New York, defeated R. V. N. Gambrell and Q. S. A. McKean, Harvard University, 6-0, 6-0, 6-1.

Today's final match will bring together G. R. Fearing, Jr., and C. T. Russell of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club and Fulton Cutting and C. S. Cutting of New York.

This championship was first played for in 1912 and was won by Gould and Huhn, who successfully defended it in 1913 and bid fair to win again this year.

MR. WILSON GETS OLYMPIC HONOR

NEW YORK—Secretary James E. Sullivan of the American Olympic committee has received a letter from President Woodrow Wilson accepting the appointment as honorary chairman of the committee which is to arrange for the American representation at the Olympic games in Berlin in 1916.

The invitation to accept the honorary chairmanship was extended to President Wilson by Mr. Sullivan and President Robert M. Thompson of the committee through Secretary of the President Tumulty on April 8. In his letter to Mr. Sullivan the President expresses great pleasure at being able to act in such a capacity.

HARVARD GAME CANCELLED

The Harvard-Maine varsity baseball game, scheduled to be played at Soldiers Field this afternoon has been cancelled.

SHEPPARD WINS FROM FAST FIELD IN ARMORY MEET

Homer Baker Second and H. Altman Third in Taylor Memorial Quarter—Other Stars Entered

NEW YORK—Melvin W. Sheppard secured a brilliant victory over a fast field in the Taylor Memorial quarter at the Forty-Seventh Regiment armory here Wednesday evening in 52.3-5s. Homer Baker of the N. Y. A. C. was second and H. Altman of the second naval battalion was third.

Irving T. Howe of Boston, Frank Lagay of Dartmouth, Walter Howe of Harvard University and James M. Rosenberger of the Irish-American Athletic Club were also starters.

At the start there was a sprint for the pole. Sheppard got it, Baker tried to get into second position, but was forced out by Rosenberger at the end of the first 100 yards. Sheppard was three yards ahead of Rosenberger, with Altman two yards behind the latter.

About 90 yards from the end Baker, who was in sixth position, eight yards behind the leader, made a fine spurt that carried him up to Sheppard's shoulders. The latter seeing that he was about overtaken let out and broke the tape a yard in front.

A. T. Meyer of the Irish-American Athletic Club, the national champion, won the 220-yard handicap from the scratch mark in 23.4-5s.

HARVARD CLOSES FOOTBALL WORK WITH GAME TODAY

Head Coach Haughton plans to give the Harvard varsity football candidates their last practise of the spring on Soldiers field this afternoon, when a game is scheduled to be played by an eleven captained by Brickley and one led by E. G. Swigert '15. The two teams will line up as follows:

TEAM A
Weatherhead, L. E. 1
Curtis, J. W. 2
Pettibone, J. W. 3
Whittington, F. 4
Conway, E. 5
TEAM B
Weatherhead, L. E. 1
Curtis, J. W. 2
Pettibone, J. W. 3
Whittington, F. 4
Conway, E. 5

ONLY FOUR GAMES FOR HARVARD 1918

The Harvard freshman football schedule for next fall includes only four games, as against seven played by the 1917 team last fall. It is still uncertain whether the 1918 squad will be picked before or after the inter-dormitory series, but the schedule has been made up with the idea that the series will first be played, and then the most promising candidates picked to form the regular freshman squad.

The schedule is as follows, subject to the approval of the athletic committee: Oct. 24, Exeter at Exeter; 31, Worcester at Cambridge; Nov. 7, Andover at Cambridge; 14, Yale '18 at New Haven.

HARVARD NAMES LACROSSE SQUAD

Coach Paul Gustafson has announced the Harvard lacrosse squad and schedule for the southern trip, beginning on Saturday. The schedule is: April 18, Johns Hopkins at Baltimore; April 21, Mt. Washington Club at Baltimore; April 23, Naval Academy at Annapolis; April 25, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

The squad will include F. E. Abbe, G. F. Beal, P. Catton, M. H. Cochran, P. Eaton, W. A. Elliott, J. R. Fleming, G. P. Harrington, F. J. Little, W. Lucas, S. E. Nash, W. E. Nightingale, E. O'Neill, E. M. Wanamaker and R. G. Wilson.

HENLEY DEBARS AUSTRALIA CREW

LONDON—The English Henley regatta committee's rule that a crew cannot compete unless affiliated to a union or federation having an agreement with the committee has been enforced in the case of the Australian Commonwealth crew, which has been refused permission to take part in the regatta.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.	P.C.
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000	
Brooklyn	1	0	1.000	
Cincinnati	1	0	1.000	
St. Louis	1	0	1.000	
Pittsburgh	1	0	1.000	
Boston	0	1	.000	
New York	0	1	.000	
Chicago	0	1	.000	

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Brooklyn.
New York at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

PITTSBURGH WINS EASILY
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Pittsburgh.....0 1 0 0 0 0 3 1-5 9 5
St. Louis.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0-1 6 5
Batteries: Copper and Gibson; Salter, Hopper, and Wingo. Snyder, Umpire, Riegler and Emslie. Time, 25. 10m.

BOWLERS ADVANCE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The work in the National Bowling Association tournament Wednesday was marked by only one change. Flanagan and Lithgow of Philadelphia rolled into seventh place in the two-men teams.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES IN BOAT RACE OF 1914

(Copyrighted by Sport & General)

Cambridge crew leading Oxford at Barnes Bridge and rowing in splendid form

RECORD CROWDS SAW CAMBRIDGE DEFEAT OXFORD

Light Blues Took Seventy-First Annual Boat Race in Easy Fashion and Were Superior in All Departments

HELD LEAD WELL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—As mentioned in the Monitor's cable despatches Cambridge won the seventy-first annual boat race between crews representing Oxford and Cambridge. The race was closely followed by the largest crowd that has ever assembled for this event. It is "the" boat race, it is talked about and the practice of the crews is followed with enthusiasm for weeks beforehand. Many a London "arab" knows the names and history of the crews and their weights at any given moment. As a sporting event, in fact, it stands alone, as is clearly proved by the fact that only for the boat race does one of the London evening papers produce a special edition.

It is safe to say that the thousands who watched Cambridge beat Oxford by 4½ lengths in 20m. 23s. were not prepared for any such runaway victory. Cambridge, it is true, were favorites. No crew has ever been in such an advanced stage of preparation three weeks before the race as Cambridge were, and possibly no crew at the same period has been so backward as Oxford. In the last fortnight, however, as the result of the splendid work of Mr. Gold, one of the best of coaches, Oxford had improved remarkably. Mr. Gold had time to knock the crew together and produce wonderful uniformity, but he has not time, possibly, to make it permanent. At any rate in the stress of the actual trial all the faults which had characterized the work of the Oxford men when they first came to Putney, reappeared. Several of the crew, notably, Mr. Wiggins at No. 6 and Mr. Horsfall at No. 4 rowed with wonderful determination and considerable skill throughout but, owing to lack of cohesion, their work was wasted.

Oxford Hoped to Hold Pace

The one hope of Oxford was that although inferior in style and general skill to Cambridge they might hold them in the matter of pace, but after the first quarter of a minute Cambridge went right away. Seeing that the greater uniformity of the Cambridge crew made their work less arduous, and that they were also faster than the Oxford men, it early became apparent that the latter were in for a bad beating, and this proved to be the case. The smoothness of the body and blade work of the Light Blues was the most notable feature of the race but, in view of the poor quality of the opposition, it is impossible to say how good the Cambridge crew really were. "The most that can be said is that they were above the average."

The race began at 2:20, Cambridge starting from the Surrey side. Weather conditions were favorable and the tide was fairly strong, though not strong enough to make record time at all likely. Oxford struck the water first and led slightly for a few strokes, but by the time the flagstaff at the London Rowing Club was passed, Cambridge were clearly leading. In the second minute the Light Blues increased their lead, and at Craven steps led by half a length, while by the time the mile post was passed there was a clear space between the boats. Opposite Harrod's Oxford spurred and Mr. Tower, who stroked Cambridge splendidly, immediately raised his rate, the effect being to send Cambridge another length ahead in two minutes. At Hammersmith bridge the Light Blues held a lead of 2½ lengths. From this point the wind turned against the crews, but this fact made very little difference. Oxford dropped to 29 strokes to the minute, and Cambridge to 28, but the latter still continued to gain, the strenuous efforts of the individual members of the Oxford crew failing to bring out the speed that might have been expected. The race was for all practical purposes over, and the cheering of the huge crowd about the bridge showed that the Cambridge victory was a popular one.

Cambridge Victory Popular One

At Chiswick steps the Light Blues' lead was 3½ lengths, and although the crew dropped to 27 they shot Barnes bridge a full four lengths ahead. Here Mr. Pitman spurred, but he did not appear to have any great hold on his crew and their reply was not encouraging. Mr. Tower quickened a little to retain his lead and Cambridge finally rowed in very easy winners by 4½ lengths in 20m. 23s. By the appearance of the crews the last ounce had been got out of the Oxford men, whereas Cambridge crew sat up straight in their boat able apparently to do a good deal more if necessary. The following table gives the weights of the crews just before the race. Cambridge, it may be mentioned,

(Copyrighted by Sport & General)

Crowds watching race on riverside at Barnes

difference, Oxford dropped to 29 strokes to the minute, and Cambridge to 28, but the latter still continued to gain, the strenuous efforts of the individual members of the Oxford crew failing to bring out the speed that might have been expected. The race was for all practical purposes over, and the cheering of the huge crowd about the bridge showed that the Cambridge victory was a popular one.

OXFORD
R. W. Fletcher, Eton and Balliol (bow).....11 10½
2-B. Burdick, Cheltenham and New College.....12 4
3-H. K. Ward, New South Wales and New College.....12 9
4-E. D. Horsfall, Eton and Magdalen.....12 7½
5-J. A. Kindersley, Clifton and Exeter.....12 9½
6-A. F. R. Wiggins, Eton and New College (stroke), Radley and Queen's.....12 13
7-G. W. Titherton, Eton and Third F. A. H. Pitman, Eton and New College (cox.).....11 12½
H. B. Wells, Winchester and Magdalen (cox.).....8 8

CAMBRIDGE
D. F. Day, Repton and Lady Margaret (bow).....11 6
2-S. E. Swan, Rugby and Trinity Hall.....11 13
3-P. C. Livingston, Vancouver and New College.....13 7
4-J. A. Ritson, Rugby and First Trinity.....13 6½
5-K. B. Garrett, St. Paul's and First Trinity.....13 11½
6-C. E. V. Buxton, Eton and Third Trinity.....12 2½
G. E. Tower, Eton and Third Trinity (stroke).....11 12
L. E. Ridley, Eastbourne and Jesus (cox.).....8 7

PICKUPS

Five double headers were made yesterday and the season is only two days old.

Jumping is getting to be a popular pastime with some of the major league baseball players. Now Hamilton is going back to St. Louis.

That only four errors were made in Wednesday's Boston-Washington game is a great tribute to the players. It was no day for a ball game.

Roger Peckinpaugh, shortstop, has been named captain of the New York Americans. Manager Chance had the players vote on the question and Peckinpaugh was the unanimous choice.

The Chicago Americans were the first team to violate the new rule that a coach at third base cannot touch the runner. Coach Gleason held Weaver at third in Wednesday's game, and the runner was called out by Umpire Sheridan.

The heavy hitters of 1913 are having a hard time getting going this year. Cobb has batted for .200; Jackson of Cleveland for .333; Speaker for .133, and Lajoie has not yet made a hit. Baker and McInnis of Philadelphia are the best to date, with averages of .500.

COCHRAN INSPECTS VANITIE

A. S. Cochran inspected the cup candidate sloop Vanitie, Wednesday, building at Neponset to his order from designs by William Gardner. Mr. Cochran thought May 1 may signalize the launching.

GAME IS POSTPONED

The game between the Boston Red Sox and Washington Americans scheduled for today has been called off on account of weather conditions.

M'LAUGHLIN IS BROWN CAPTAIN

PROVIDENCE—R. H. McLaughlin of Chicago has been elected captain of the Brown swimming team. McLaughlin has been a member of the team for three years and the mainstay in the distance events. He has won his varsity letter in football and track, and has been a member of two victorious debating teams. G. W. Wells '16 of Montrose, Pa., has been elected captain of the wrestling team and E. F. Davenport of Shelburne Falls, Mass., elected manager.

URGE OUMET TO STOP MATCHES

A cable message urging that Francis Oumet, the national champion, who is now in England, forsake four-ball matches as possibly detrimental to his preparation for the open championship of Great Britain, has been sent by officials of the Massachusetts Golf Association.

The message was addressed to A. G. Lockwood, who accompanied Oumet.

HARVARD LOSES TWO ATHLETES

Roderick Tower '15, the sprinter, and R. Boyle '15, one of the varsity baseball pitchers, have been lost to their teams on account of scholarship conditions.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Los Angeles 1, San Francisco 3.
Venice 10, Sacramento 8.

BASEBALL

FRIDAY AT 3:15

Red Sox vs. Washington

FENWAY PARK
Tickets Now on Sale at Wright & Ditson's, 344 Washington Street

OXFORD RUNNERS ARRIVE TODAY AT PROVIDENCE

Fast English University Relay Quartet to Have Several Days' Practise on Brown Track

PROVIDENCE—A. N. S. Jackson, G. M. Sproule, D. N. Gausson and G. S. Robertson, substitute; the four members of the Oxford University four-mile relay team who arrived in New York Wednesday from England for the purpose of taking part in the University of Pennsylvania relay carnival at Philadelphia April 25, arrived here today from New York, where they joined N. S. Taber, the regular member of the team who arrived in this country over a week ago.

While here the runners will be the guests of some of the Brown University fraternities and will do some daily training on the track at Andrews field before going to Philadelphia to put on the finishing touches.

The men were met at the New York pier by representatives of the University of Pennsylvania Club of that city. Jackson said that they came here to run, not to talk. When asked if he would accept an invitation to try for a record on the running track at the Harvard Stadium, Jackson replied: "I would like to see the Stadium, as I heard a lot about it, but none of us is going to compete anywhere except at the Pennsylvania meet."

The visitors are booked to return by steamer to England on Tuesday, April 28.

TINKER SERVED WITH SUMMONS

CHICAGO—The Chicago defendants in the two suits filed against the Federal league by the Philadelphia Nationals have been served with summonses. J. B. Tinker was handed his notice as he was boarding a train Wednesday with his team for Princeton, Ill., where the first and second teams played an exhibition game.

The papers in the suits for injunction to restrain the Federals from attempting to hire Philadelphia players and for \$25,000 damages are returnable to the May term of the district court, and counsel for the National league club states that they would be ready to proceed at once.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.	P.C.
Chicago	2	0	1.000	
New York	1	0	1.000	
Detroit	1	0	1.000	
Boston	1	1	.500	
Washington	1	1	.500	
Philadelphia	0	1	.000	
St. Louis	0	1	.000	
Cleveland	0	2	.000	

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Boston 2, Washington 1.
Chicago 2, Cleveland 1.

Philadelphia-New York, postponed.
St. Louis-Detroit, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Washington at Boston.
Philadelphia at New York.
Cleveland at Chicago.
St. Louis at Detroit.

BOSTON EVENS SERIES

With George Foster showing some exceptionally good pitching, the Boston Americans defeated the Washington team in the second game of their series at Fenway park Wednesday by a score of 2 to 1, thus evening the series. Conditions were very poor for fast playing and the work of the two teams was very good under the circumstances. Ayers pitched for Washington, but was not so effective as his opponent.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Boston.....1 0 0 0 0 1 0-2 7 1
Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 7 2
Batteries: Foster and Thomas; Ayers, Shaw and Henry. Umpires, Dineen and Connolly. Time, 1h. 40m.

CHICAGO 2, CLEVELAND 1

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Chicago.....1 0 0 0 0 1 0-2 7 1
Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 7 2
Batteries: Clete and Schalk; Steen, Gregg and O'Neill. Umpires, Chitt and Sheridan. Time, 1h. 38m.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

New Orleans 11, Montgomery 8.
Atlanta 6, Nashville 5.
Birmingham 13, Mobile 8.

TEXAS LEAGUE

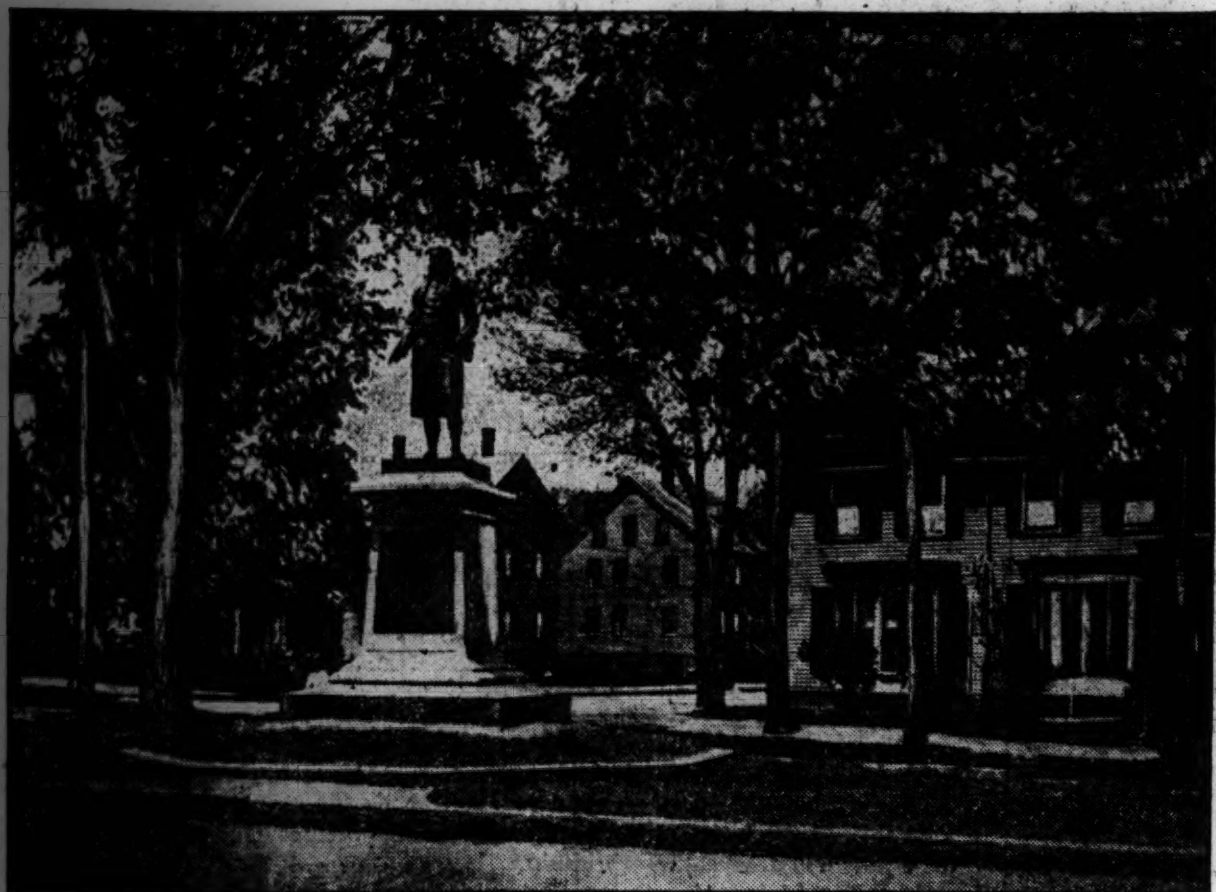
Beaumont 5, Houston 2.
Waco 9, Dallas 5.
San Antonio 7, Galveston 4.
Austin 4, Ft. Worth 1.

Fording—the Universal recreation. The economical Ford is the pleasure car of thousands the world over. It has made the motor car servant of all the people. It has given to the masses the freedom of the great out-of-doors.

Five hundred dollars is the price of the Ford runabout; the touring car is five fifty; the town car seven fifty—f. o. b. Detroit, complete with equipment. Get catalog and particulars from Ford Motor Company, 650 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

THE HOME FORUM

Statue of Josiah Bartlett, Amesbury, Mass.



ALTHOUGH Josiah Bartlett's activities were chiefly concerned with the state of New Hampshire, of which he was the first Governor, Amesbury, Mass., was his native town, hence this monument to him. His name was among the first as a signer of the Declaration of

Independence. He settled at Kingston, N. H., in 1751, served in the militia, and was in Congress several terms (1776-78). In 1788 he was chief justice of New Hampshire. He became President of his state and when the constitution was adopted in 1793 was the first Governor.

GREENWICH AND THE NAVY RELICS

THE removal of the War College from Portsmouth to Greenwich Hospital means the disposal of the queer naval museum housed therein. The Greenwich corporation is petitioning the Government against it on the ground that visitors will cease to visit the old town. It is doubtful, the Manchester (England) Guardian says, whether anything could revive Greenwich as a place of pilgrimage now that the glory of the "Ship" has gone. The Greenwich habit on London holidays has been lost irrevocably. In the height of summer nowadays you can scarcely collect half enough trippers for Greenwich at Westminster bridge to fill one of the penny steamers

that still ply, and make dimly merry with their wailing orchestras.

There is a chapter in Mr. James "Princess Casamassima" describing a working man's jaunt to Greenwich about 30 years since, which gives you the point of contrast. Only on August bank holiday do you still see the old coast dances stepped gravely round the piano-organs outside the Greenwich inn. Londoners seem to have got out of the way of using their river, and the journey to Greenwich by land is a serious undertaking. Some sightseers still go down to enjoy the finest water scene in London—the apparition of the silvery magnificent hospital round the bend, rising out of the river with more than Venetian beauty. Those who penetrate into the hospital usually spend their admiration on the painted chamber, and care little about the naval museum, with its ships' models and Franklin relics and the tattered blue coat which Nelson wore at the battle of the Nile.

Flowers in the Dolomites

Presently we leave the fields behind, and mount into the shade of the forest. Here and there, where the path is very steep, we dismount and walk. . . . From this point, and for a long way up, the pasture land is like a lovely park, rich in grass and interspersed with clumps of ferns and larches. As the path rises, however, the trees diminish, and the wild flowers become more abundant. Soon we are in the midst of a terraced garden thick with white and yellow violets, forget-me-nots, great orange and Turkecap lilies, wild sweet peas, wild sweet william, and purple Canterbury bells. Here, too, we make acquaintance for the first time with a grotesque, ugly flower bearing a kind of spider's legs. They call it "Capelli di Dio." The forget-me-not is here called Fior di Santa Lucia, or Saint Lucy's flower; and the white clover, known only as a wild flower in South Tyrol, is the Fior di San Giovanni, or the flower of St. John. And now the wild-flower zone is left below, and the path, which here circles round a vast amphitheater in the mountain side, gets very steep and strikes up toward the last pastures.—Amelia B. Edwards.

Early Salmon Pack

The Pacific coast recently celebrated "Salmon day," the purpose of which the governors set forth in official proclamations. The Youths Companion observes that this reminds the world that half a century has passed since the great salmon canning industry had its small beginnings. In 1864 three Maine men who had had experience in canning lobsters on the coast of their native state set up a crude canning plant on a houseboat on the Sacramento river, where they laboriously packed 2000 cases of salmon by hand. Last year the salmon pack of the Pacific coast is reported to have been more than 8,000,000 cases, with a retail value of \$50,000,000.

Summer Evening

In the lovely cool of a summer eve, When the hot sun is setting on the hills, 'Tis then that peaceful calmness reigns supreme; While the trees rustle in the gentle breeze, And the long grass is wet with evening dew. Now the reflection of the setting sun Shows beautiful in some slow flowing stream, And his last rays shine blood-red through the trees.

—Albert Joseph.

Religion on the Stage

It is said that "some things" are too sacred to be represented on the stage, writes Bernard Shaw, and goes on: The phrase "some things" is highly characteristic. It recalls the intelligent member of Parliament who supported the attempt to exclude Charles Bradlaugh from the House of Commons on the ground that "a man ought to believe in something or another." But since it is just as well not to be frivolously vague in speaking of sacred things, let us replace "some things" by the mysteries of religion, which is what the objectors would mean if, on this subject, they were earnest enough to mean anything at all. Pray what are the mysteries of religion? Are they faith, hope, love, heroism, life, creation; or are they pews and pulpits, prayer-books and Sunday bonnets, copes and stoles, and dalmatics? Even that large section of the population whose religion is the merest idolatry of material symbols will not deny that the former are the realities of religion. Then I ask the gentlemen who think that the pews and prayer-books are too sacred to be represented on the stage, why it is that they have never protested against the fact that all our dramas deal with faith, hope, love and the rest of the essentials?

The objection made to Mr. Jones' play ("Michael and His Lost Angel") is really an objection to Michael's treatment of religion as co-extensive with life; that is, as genuinely catholic. To the man who regards religion as only a watertight Sunday compartment of social observance, such a view is not only inconvenient but positively terrifying. I am sorry for him; but I can assure him that the British drama is annexing steadily the territory on which he feels so uncomfortable. And whoever tries to obstruct that advance will inevitably be ground into the mud. When I want to exhibit the might of criticism, I may throw an express train off the line; but you do not catch me trying to stop the imperceptibly slow march of a glacier.

Making a Great Nation

Not serried ranks with flags unfurled, Not armored ships that gird the world, Not hoarded wealth or busy mills, Not cattle on a thousand hills, Not sages wise, or schools, or laws, Not boasted deeds in freedom's cause— All these may be and yet the state In eye of God be far from great.

That land is great which knows the Lord, Whose sons are guided by His Word. Where justice rules twist man and man, Where love controls in act and plan, Where breathing in his native air Each soul finds joy in praise and prayer— Thus may our country good and great Be God's delight—man's best estate.

—Alexander Blackburn

WORLD'S CONSCIENCE ADVANCING

WILLIAM BLAKE said that a captive lived in a cage "puts all Heaven in a rage"; we have waited a century for any effective anger on earth against cruelty to caged birds. The things which we want for the animals today, says the Nation (London), were the commonplace of the table-talk in the circle of Shelley and Leigh Hunt, and even in the earlier generation of Holcroft and Mary Wollstonecraft. The movement of opinion is none the less palpable and evident. The demands which were made 10 years ago only by "humanitarian" societies, and were a part of the creed of "advanced" people and Radical newspapers, are now adopted and "run" by the more popular Conservative organs. The particular things on which Mr. Galsworthy has chiefly insisted have long ago ceased to be the peculiar views of people who have courage to stand in a minority and to brave the charge of "faddism." They are today among the aspirations of the "compact majority" which wants no fundamental

WHAT is known as Christian Science demonstration presents the significant phenomenon of bodily health brought about by a changed and more spiritual quality of thought. The Christian Science practitioner, knowing that Mind is the divine Principle of all existence, seeks to bring the patient into a knowledge of his true being, into a state of consciousness so in line with the divine Mind that the patient consciously reflects the harmony, peace, and well-being that God has bestowed on His children. Conscious unity with God having been established, the healing is accomplished and spiritual thought becomes, in the words of Jesus, "a well of water springing up into everlasting life."

The Bible teaches, and the Christian world believes, that man is the image and likeness of God. The phenomenon cited above shows that this likeness is to be found and enjoyed through demonstrating man's spiritual oneness with his Maker. It further shows that men's bodily welfare bears the relation of effect, not cause, to the existing state of thought. Were it not so there could never take place such a proof as a Christian Science demonstration. There would be nothing to bring it to pass. Since men's present outer being does bear this relation to thought, it becomes evident how immensely important it is that thought be directed into proper channels. Mind is causation, consciousness is the mirror of Mind. Purity of thought makes man consciously the image and likeness of his creator.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the text-book of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy likens mankind to the sculptor chiselling his marble to conformity with the model he has set himself. "Have you accepted the mortal model?" she asks, and later says,

"The world is holding it before your gaze continually" (p. 248). The world as it appears is the image of the belief of life in matter, life apart from God, dwelling in a mortal body, therefore perishable and feeding to be defended with "tooth and claw." Men have been educated in this belief and carve out their lives according to the intensity of their conviction that evil threatens to engulf them. The world which delineates images of evil and injustice is obviously not God's world and in it man can find no abiding peace. The struggle for better things that has gone on through the ages marks the protest against conditions alien to man's real nature. The perfect model is dimly felt, but how to attain it expression has sadly puzzled mankind.

Christian Science, by precept and demonstration, is teaching men how to reform and improve mortal thought. It shows them how to see the images of perfect beauty that are the reflection of the divine Mind. The Christian Scientist does not exhaust himself in battling with the outer appearances of so-called evil—he goes behind it, finds the mental cause, and removing that, destroys both the lie and the father of it. The one who has learned thus to destroy error with good, and to keep his thought in line with spiritual truth, begins soon to find that aspiration is no longer shackled by mortal belief. He like Paul, can replace the cry of, "The good that I would I do not; but the evil which I would not, that I do." Who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" with Paul's own conclusion, "For I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God."

How secure is this oneness with divine Love is testified by the Christian Science

churches that are springing into being in every part of the world. An interesting point about a Christian Science congregation is the fact that only the smallest part of it is there because of education from childhood. The remainder represents, each man and woman, a story of some need, some trouble, some dread condition from which escape was desired. And the desired haven was found in Christian Science. They have found that, in the words of Mrs. Eddy, it is necessary for us to "form perfect models in thought and look at them continually, or we shall never carve them out in grand and noble lives" (Science and Health, p. 248).

One thing that becomes evident from the right interpretation of life is that "luck" is a figment of the human imagination. All are familiar with the type that is persistently followed by "bad luck." But when it is seen that all phenomena proceed from thought and that divine Mind is not responsible for the mortal illusion of evil then it is understood that the devil or false belief that throws a blight upon the hopes of the individual can be cast out. Here again it is the work of the practitioner to restore well-being by bringing the "bad luck" victim to a true state of consciousness which reflects the supply that God is ever pouring out through countless avenues to His children. That the wasted lives are so restored is many times attested in Christian Science Wednesday evening meetings all over the world.

Thus it is seen how futile it is to attempt to gauge what is the lot of man by observing the outer phenomena, the mere aftermath of human beliefs. False mortal sense testimony says, "Man is material and beset by evil." Christian Science testimony says, "Man is spiritual and in constant touch with

the source of all good, God." Thus it destroys the lie forever. "Man must not expect too much, for he is limited in his nature," say the tempting senses. "Man reflects infinite intelligence, and while it would take eternity to comprehend all, he is by nature the heir of all that intelligence contains," says Christian Science, and proves its point by demonstration. Demonstration is in proportion to understanding and in the day of spiritual thinking, untrammelled by mortal belief, man will know himself even as he is known of God. The lot of men, expressing truer and truer thoughts, will grow fairer and fairer as they approach the "one God, one Mind, and that one perfect, producing His own models of excellence" (Science and Health, p. 249).

Riff View of the English Parliament

Two Riff chieftains, the heads of the Bakoya and Tefina tribes, were invited to listen to a debate in the English House of Commons recently and became deeply interested in the proceedings. Their impressions of the chamber, says the parliamentary correspondent of the Times, were unusually vivid and highly novel. They came to the conclusion that the English were a lost tribe of Arabs. The House, with its slender pillars and soft lighting, was to them reminiscent of an arabesque interior. They hailed the grille of the ladies' gallery as essentially oriental. And the deep obscurity which the tellers made in advancing to the table reminded them of the manner in which they announced the result of their own deliberations in the councils of Morocco.

Pearls from Philippines

One result of American control in the region about Lake Lanao, Mindanao, P. I., has been a profitable development of the pearl fishery of the Sulu. Regulations are being enforced to save the pearl oyster beds from destruction, and a complete survey of them is to be made, with the idea of dividing them into three or four fishing areas. Pearl seekers will be allowed to fish over each area one year at a time while the oysters on the other areas grow undisturbed. It is also proposed to lease favorable areas for planting pearl oysters. During the last year, says an article in the New York Sun, more than \$750,000 worth of pearls obtained from these waters found a market.

Sir F. C. Burnand's Recollections of Sir John Tenniel

SIR FRANCIS BURNAND and Sir John Tenniel were friends of long standing. Their companionship as fellow members on the staff of Punch commenced in 1863, when Mark Lemon was editor, and the staff was one of the greatest that the paper has ever had the good fortune to possess. In some personal recollections of Sir John Tenniel, published in the Daily Telegraph (London), Sir F. C. Burnand tells of his first meeting with Tenniel, who was pointed out to him as the Punch cartoonist three years before his own Punch days began, and for whom, as well as for John Leech, he cherished an admiration which was intense. He recalls Tenniel as present at some careless delightful evenings spent at Matt Morgan's rooms in Newman street, where a miscellaneous company consisting chiefly of rising artists were wont to congregate. Informal enter-

tainments these, quite Bohemian and perfectly haphazard, when boxing, fencing, and reciting were the order of very indiscriminate evenings. Tenniel, he tells us, loved to watch the duels between the more or less skilled performers and was amused by the amateur pugilists, amongst whom were such remarkable men as Millais, Leighton, Stacey Marks, and Val Prinsep, not yet raised to the dignity of academicians.

Later came the call for Burnand to take to his own specially reserved place at the hospitable board of Mr. Punch's council. Here on either side of the proprietors he found William Makepeace Thackeray, contributor en retraite, and John Leech, whilst facing the chairman was Mark Lemon, and on his right hand John Tenniel, and here later Tenniel received from Shirley Brooks the burlesque

appellation of Jackides, by which he was ever after known among his most intimate collaborators on the staff of Punch.

John Tenniel was an admirable amateur actor and his name figures in performances that were got up by Dickens, the great novelist singling him out for special praise from among his company. As regards art Tenniel always repudiated any great description of his talent as being merely a caricaturist, but his friend says, "As Tom Hood was in literature so was John Tenniel in art." In caricature he was in his best days unsurpassed. His knack of hitting upon some salient feature of a man's dress, face, or manners raised him above his fellows in the gentle art. Comedy, tragedy, burlesque, pantomime are all in his collection and no more perfect examples of their kind could they be compared with Gladstone, it is said, owed the fame of his collar to Tenniel, whilst Lord Palmerston with a straw in his mouth, and John Bright with his eyeglasses, were pure creations of the artist's imagination, which, however, became identified with those public men. From 1850 to 1901 Tenniel drew, and drew, moreover at his best, for that period. "Punch's pocket-books" are filled with the most delicate and amusing fancies worked out in initial letters, vignettes, half-page, and quarter-page drawings, and as Sir F. C. Burnand says, "What a record and how inimitable are they all."

MUSEUM TAKEN TO THE CHILD

CHILDREN do not find their way readily into large important looking museums alone, especially when these are in a locality apart from the streets they know best; and so it was observed some years ago, that while hosts of the more favored children came to the museum of natural history in New York with parents, or private teachers, or whole schools came together, the ordinary child of the public school was comparatively seldom seen there. In the space of about 10 years this state of things has been altered, in what may seem, at first glance, a paradoxical manner. In brief, the child has been induced to go to the museum by taking the museum to him. The New York Post says that if you meet a man driving an automobile filled with small black cases and portfolios, that is probably the museum on its way to the public school. The cases may contain minerals, or mollusks, or most charming of all to the average child, stuffed birds.

The work began, the Post says, in 1893 with 10 small cases of birds; today more than 500 cabinets, including birds, insects, minerals, and woods, are in use in the schools. Without expense to the board of education this material is sent to the very city limits—to City Island on the north; to Carnarlie and Coney Island on the east and south, and to remote districts in Staten Island.

Last year 500 schools were visited by these collections, and more than 1,000,

000 children studied them. There is no sign of "hands off"; the specimens may be handled freely by the children, as the teacher explains and answers questions. The result is that they have been aroused to the liveliest interest in the wonderful treasures of the great museum, and now find their way thither unurged, to renew acquaintance with their visitors and extend their list of friends. Having once held a bird in the hand, they are naturally eager to see it in its natural setting, and when they are told of the beautiful Bird room at the museum, where four or five days in the week they can enter free of charge, they lose no time in pushing open this new door into culture.

The board of education devotes from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year to this work. A fine feature of the museum is the provision of separate rooms where teachers may give special talks to their classes upon natural history topics, with 40,000 lantern slides from which to choose their illustrations.

Morning Hymn

O golden Sun, whose ray My path illumineth. . . . Arise, arise, as when At first God said Light be! That He might make us men With eyes His light to see. Scatter the clouds that hide The face of heaven, and show Where sweet peace doth abide, Where Truth and Beauty grow. Awaken, cheer, adorn, Invite, inspire, assure The joys that praise thy morn. O golden Sun, whose ray Our path illumineth! —Robert Bridges.

Modern Stamp Plant

One wing of the new building at Washington occupied by the bureau of engraving and printing will be devoted wholly to the manufacture of postage stamps. It is so arranged that the blank white paper is carried to the top floor in rolls and after going through various processes the finished stamps are delivered in the basement. Here are facilities for putting them up in bundles for shipment to the 80,000 postoffices of the United States.

Record in Cabinet Councils

Cabinet meetings are frequent enough at the present crisis, but Mr. Asquith is not likely to beat the record achieved by Disraeli in 1879, when he wrote to Cardinal Manning: "I have held eight cabinets in a week, a feat unprecedented in the annals of Downing street. Sir Robert Peel once held four, but they were not so tranquil as ours." Changes in the personnel of a cabinet sometimes come as a surprise to the majority of the members, the Daily Chronicle (London) says. Grant Duff records in his diary: "Shaw-Lefevre told me he had asked Gladstone whether a prime minister could invite a man to join his cabinet without consulting his colleagues. 'It is a very moot point,' was the reply, 'but it has certainly been done. Lord Russell invited Goschen to become a member of his cabinet without consulting me, although I was leader of the House at the time.'"

Consuls and Exporters

There can be no doubt, asserts a writer in the Atlantic Monthly, that as reorganized in recent years the consular service has been a great help to American exporters. Its general and special reports are disseminated daily among the business men of the country; its officers abroad are gradually evolving systematized plans for bringing foreign purchasers into closer contact with American firms. It has been estimated officially that in 1910 and 1911 the total export business that could be traced directly to the work of the department of state amounted to over \$100,000,000.

Relation to First Cause

Religion is the relation in which a man acknowledges himself to stand toward the infinite universe around him, or toward its source or first cause; and a rational man must have some relation to them.—Tolstoy.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, April 16, 1914

Anti-Compulsory Vaccination Bill

THERE has been such a perceptible effort to attach opprobrium to those who are favoring House bill No. 1018, now before the General Court of Massachusetts and which has already passed the Senate, that it seems desirable to have a clearing up of the situation, so far at least as it relates to the position assumed by citizens who are believers in Christian Science. The main issue has been clouded, deliberately, it would appear, in some instances, for the reason that the terms of the Bagshaw bill are so simple it is inconceivable they should be misinterpreted by intelligent persons.

The bill has been referred to repeatedly as "the anti-vaccination bill." The Bagshaw bill does not prohibit vaccination. It merely asserts the constitutional right of the individual to say whether his children shall be vaccinated, in times of health, as a precedent to entering the public schools. The bill is not an "anti-vaccination" measure. It is, however, an "anti-compulsory vaccination" bill and the distinction is so evident that it requires no emphasis or extended argument. The objections to the proposed amendment seem to consist of nothing more definite or substantial than a dire forecast of unrestrained epidemics if "the bars are let down."

Vaccination laws similar to that now in force in this state, are on the statute books of only seven other states. Vaccination of school children as a precedent to entering school is not compulsory in 41 states of the Union. Has it followed that in all these states epidemics have prevailed unchecked, devastating the unprotected population? Nothing of that kind has happened. In several states, forcible vaccination is expressly forbidden, which is considerably more radical than the Bagshaw bill.

The situation which would be created by the measure now before the House is briefly this: Parents who do not believe vaccination is advisable, safe, or efficacious are given the right to so declare, and their children are permitted to pursue their studies, unvaccinated. If, in the opinion of the board of health, an epidemic is impending, the unvaccinated children are barred from school until permitted to return by edict of the health authorities. Nothing could be fairer to both sides. Those who believe vaccination protects their children, may have it. Those who object to vaccination are protected in their objections.

The question at issue in H. 1018 does not, so far as Christian Scientists are concerned, include any discussion of the merits or demerits of the medical theory of vaccine virus. The only issue is one of individual liberty. The Christian Scientist does not wish to stop any one from being vaccinated. The Christian Scientist believes he has a better way of protecting himself from the attack of disease than by recourse to vaccine virus. He further believes that he should not be interfered with, in the exercise of his right to that better way.

The attitude of Christian Scientists on this subject is very naturally explained by the general teachings of Christian Science regarding the relative efficacy of material remedies and spiritual means, in the prevention and healing of disease. The question as to whether the Christian Scientist is entitled to hold his particular views and to put them into practice, provided such practice does not injure his neighbor, is not debatable. Mrs. Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, voices the animating motive of her followers on such matters, when she says: "No crown nor scepter nor rulers rampant can quench the vital heritage of freedom—man's right to adopt a religion, to employ a physician, to live or to die according to the dictates of his own rational conscience and enlightened understanding" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 128).

It has never yet been shown that dependence upon God has endangered life or health. Until it is proved that such dependence is a menace to the public health, every effort to enforce compulsory vaccination is an unjustifiable and illegitimate attempt to establish state medicine.

Any attempt by citizens favoring legislation in the interest of medical freedom to communicate their views to members of the law-making body, is a legitimate function of every member of the body politic, and requires no justification or apology.

Tolls Repeal Bill Debate

WHILE the Senate is both taking evidence on, and discussing freely, repeal of the tolls exemption feature of the canal administration plan, champions and critics of exemption are busy trying to shape public opinion. Thus petitions pro and con are flooding the mails for lawmakers; societies, religious, educational and patriotic, are passing resolutions and sending them to Congress; and persons figuring in any way in either the legislative or diplomatic chapters of making the Hay-Pauncefote treaty are being asked to shed light on the compact, which jurists now interpret so variously. It has been a long time since any issue involving international relations of the United States has so commanded the attention of citizens, so divided parties and so stimulated forensic debate in Congress on a high plane of argument about affairs of state. Be the outcome what it may, this experience that lawmakers and the public have undergone is one that must prove profitable because so educational.

Champions of repeal have shrewdly polled the delegates to the Baltimore convention that committed the Democratic party to exemption of certain shipping of the United States from payment of tolls. A majority of them now favor repeal, and thus justify President Wilson in any departure he may have made from his party's platform. This poll can hardly fail to have its moral effect.

Secretary Bryan, in an elaborate statement of the historical aspects of the controversy covering not only the course of negotiations between the governments affected but also inclusion of the exemption plank in the Democratic party's platform, has ranged himself and his wing of the party unalterably on the side of repeal. This comes partly as a matter of right and partly as a matter of wise strategy, in view of possible complications with other powers, if the discrimination in favor of domestic shipping is maintained.

Precisely what effect on the debate and on final action by Congress the recently-signed treaty with Colombia will have is not clear.

It seems hardly probable that the Senate will consent to concessions to Colombia if there is to be strict interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty against the United States. Certainly it would be a strange compromise if the United States should undertake to work out a true recompense to one country by falsifying its pledges to another. And we cannot believe that there will be any serious attempt at double-dealing of this nature. Still, if the nation is to see clearly what is right for the Colombia question, surely it must first get a clear vision of right with reference to repeal of the canal tolls. Where the common thought of the nation can be so taken for granted as upholding the principle of honesty here at stake, no connivings of selfishness, no plea of partisanship and no argument of expediency should be allowed to cloud the issue.

MEMBERSHIP of the women's clubs of the states, territories and possessions of the United States embraced in the General Federation of Women's Clubs now approximates 1,000,000. It is representative of every degree and class of society. The general federation is believed to be not only the largest body of organized women in existence, but the most democratic. It recognizes neither caste, creed nor condition. Its councils are open to all women, as its object is the improvement and elevation of all. With such a membership and such potential influence it ought to be a mighty instrument for good, and it is. The rate at which woman is making progress and history is brought out strikingly in the fact that the next biennial gathering of this great association, to be held in Chicago, beginning on June 9 of this year, will be the twelfth. That is to say, the assembling of this body will mark the rounding out of the twenty-fourth year of the general federation's activities. Previous to the federation of the local, district and state clubs into a national body, women's clubs of considerable strength and usefulness were to be found in all centers of population, great and small; but they lacked cohesiveness, they were often working at cross purposes. Federation meant coordination of plans and cooperation in effort, and since its adoption organized effort among women has been given intelligent and effective direction.

The Monitor in its news columns has recently recounted some of the achievements wrought by women under the federated club system. This summary emphasized what had already been made known at intervals to the reading public, namely, that through its committees the general federation has carried on to success undertakings that might well have challenged the resources, to say nothing of the patriotism, of the great political parties. It is due to the persistent and indefatigable and unselfish activities of the general federation, operating through committees and component organizations, that some of the very best legislative work done for women, children, the home, education and morals has been accomplished.

The club woman twenty-four years ago did not have a standing in public estimation comparable with that freely granted her today. A quarter of a century has wrought tremendous changes in the thought of the United States in practically all respects, but in none has the change been more marked than in popular opinion regarding woman's sphere of action and usefulness. She has brought this change mainly by her own efforts, by proving step by step her fitness to lead where in many instances she had previously been content or compelled to follow. She has won from man, in the last quarter of a century a new respect, a new confidence, and, if we may speak in general terms, an acknowledgment of intellectual equality which had been denied her sex in the past. Gatherings of the General Federation of Women's Clubs have come to mean much for those women and men alike who formerly entertained and nurtured doubts regarding woman's efficiency. Doubt has given way to confident expectation.

Canadian Affairs in Good Shape

THE political overturn which followed the reciprocity controversy in Canada and three years of attack and counter-attack, engaged in almost unceasingly by Liberals and Conservatives alike, have had no helpful effect upon the Dominion, its business and its credit. For the first time, the Borden government is now willing to concede, as shown by our Ottawa correspondence, that there is ground for the reports of depression throughout the nation. It is admitted that on the outside there is an altered feeling toward Canadian development and general prospects. To what extent this is due to criticism of the integrity of Canadian financing made by party representatives cannot be measured, but it stands to reason that the business methods of the Dominion government could not be continuously assailed without impairing confidence abroad. It may be taken for granted that reports relating to political corruption in connection with railroad construction have been greatly exaggerated, but they have, nevertheless, had their effect. According to laws which business interests make for themselves, a reaction from a period of great prosperity and expansion was due about the time the Borden government got settled in office, and this, taken in connection with the hesitation of investors on the strength of mischievous reports bearing upon the honesty of the administration, will account for the recession.

We have it from a well-informed source that the Borden government rather invites than shrinks from investigation. In the estimation of many its position would be strengthened by the findings of a thorough inquiry. It may be assumed in all confidence that the administration of the Dominion is essentially sound. As much may be said for the financial and business affairs of the country, and there can be only a pause in development. Such pauses have been experienced in other countries. It would seem inevitable, however, that before all Canada can share equally in the prosperity that the west holds in store there must be throughout the older section of the Dominion a radical change in economic viewpoint. Had conditions in the west been understood and amply provided for by the Borden government, it is doubtful if that government would be confronted now with so serious a problem as that of industrial and business depression.

There need be no concern with regard to the stability of the Dominion. Ultimately it will justify all the optimism of its people and its friends. But that the present recession may be checked and that natural expansion may be resumed, the one thing needful, as many careful observers view it, is greater freedom of trade for its producers.

General Federation of Women's Clubs

How the Press Is Related to Statecraft

SINCE he spoke at Mobile and defined in memorable terms the policy of the United States toward its republican neighbors of Central and South America, President Wilson has not accepted any of the many invitations to speak that are steadily pouring in upon him. The more significant, therefore, is his consent to address members of the Associated Press, at the annual meeting of that news-collecting and news-distributing agency, to be held in New York city on April 21. Evidently the President sees the strategy of saying directly to this group of men some words on the limitations as well as triumphs of contemporary journalism, limitations that he has had an opportunity to discover since he became chief executive and took up residence in Washington.

If this occasion is used by the President for consideration of some of the more fundamental aspects of journalism as it is related to statecraft, it may prove to be an epoch-marking assembly of the Associated Press. The country much needs candid dealing with the issue by a thinker of first magnitude who has had experience to correct his theories. Taking the country by and large, it is a fact that seldom has a head of state in a free land had fairer treatment than President Wilson has received from the journalists of the United States. Consequently he can speak his opinions with more freedom at this coming gathering than if he were certain to be misunderstood or unfairly judged. His chief journalistic critics go to such extremes that they create a reaction in his favor. Hence he is exempt from the temptation even to use this opportunity for polemics of a personal and retaliatory kind.

What he can do, and doubtless will do, is to think out loud about some of the loyalties to truth, tolerance and refinement that are incumbent upon the reporter and the editor in dealing with persons who are chosen by democracies to be their guides. He may with entire propriety ask the journalists who hear him to consider very seriously their responsibilities as evangelists of war or of peace, and the inflammatory or soothing effect of their journalistic procedure upon passions of the people in times of friction between nations. Nor would it be surprising if, as a man conversant with literature, he should venture to clarify the public's thinking about those higher aspects of journalism which, when striven for by editors and publishers, enable it to serve literature as well as politics.

Satisfactory Showing of Customs Receipts

It seems quite probable that the accountants upon whom the leaders of the Democratic majority in Congress depended for figures basing the estimates of customs receipts under the new tariff schedules will shortly be eligible to words of appreciation and, perhaps, to substantial reward. Chancellors of the exchequer who have been able to adjust receipts nicely to expenditures, leaving whatever difference might occur on the credit or surplus side, have always taken just pride in these achievements and have always been awarded generous praise. The framers of the tariff bill, upon advices from the treasury, estimated the probable customs receipts for the first year under the new act at \$270,000,000. In reaching this figure a loss of \$49,000,000 from the customs receipts of past years was estimated. With nine months of the fiscal year now gone by, Assistant Secretary Malburn feels quite assured, from present receipts, and from a reasonable estimate of those in prospect for the next three months, that the original estimated total of receipts will not only be reached but exceeded.

If this proves to be the case, it will set at rest one of the several arguments brought by the high protectionists against downward revision of the tariff. It was held that the revenues which the new schedules would produce would not be sufficient to meet the government's needs and that the deficit resulting would be large and likely to lead to serious results. The revisionists, as already stated, counted upon a large loss and instituted the income tax as a means of averting a deficit. Nothing is yet known definitely with regard to the amount likely to be netted from the income tax, but even if it should fall short of producing as much as expected and estimated, it seems that the customs revenues will be enough to make the difference good.

The outlook at present, therefore, is decidedly satisfactory from the point of view of the democracy and the administration, and it so happens that in this particular the prospects are equally agreeable to the nation.

VISITORS to Denver, Col., at any time during the last fifteen or twenty years have been favorably impressed by the city at first sight, largely for the reason that the railroad gateway to it has been a cheerful one. It opens upon a street very different from those usually found in the purlieus of railway terminals. For a considerable time a large and handsome arch has extended over the entire width of exit and entrance bearing the legend, illuminated by night, "Welcome to Denver." Shrubbery, flowerbeds, cleanliness, Colorado sunshine and the mile-high atmosphere, a wide and a well-paved street to the hotel, and a general air of preparedness for newcomers, all contributed toward improving the first impression. There is to be a general reconstruction of the railway station. It is a union terminal, accommodating four roads, and it has been outgrown. A bond issue of \$10,000,000 has been provided for, the proceeds of which are to be used in the reconstruction of the station, in the building of subways, in platform extensions and in the general expansion of terminal facilities. It is expected that these improvements will meet the needs of Denver for many years to come.

What especially interests us now is the design of the new facade of the union station. It is modern, light in fact and light in its effects, reflecting as well as admitting light, and conveying a general air of cheerfulness that is often missing from railway stations. This facade might be that of a public library, an art museum or a grand opera house, and it cannot do less than any one of these would do for the neighborhood in which it is situated.

Denver is exhibiting its usual excellent taste in making a choice of plans for this new depot. It will be too bad to permit such a structure to become coal-smoked, and while Denver is about it, and as another evidence of its enterprise and its taste, it could hardly do better than spend a part of the \$10,000,000 to be derived from the bond issue in fitting the new terminal for electric train-service.

Denver Displays Superior Taste